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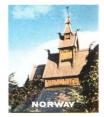














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New Clutter-Proof Desk keeps top clear and organizes drawers

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Desk top clutter and desk drawer hodgepodge aren't confined to the careless. Even people who try to be neat and efficient get no help from their desks. But this new Shaw-Walker Clutter-Proof Desk actually "lends a hand." Fully 75% of the things that pile up on top or in drawers of other desks have a specific place inside this desk.

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There's even an in-drawer wastebasket and provision for an in-drawer telephone.

Usable working space on the desk top is doubled. You get new freedom to work.

See these new Clutter-Proof Desks at one of our 17 branches or 470 dealers. There are 58 beautiful color combinations. Or write for our new 252-page Office Guide. Shaw-Walker, Muskegon 12, Mich.



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CONQUEST IN

Shown here in barge is a new-type paper wrap, fortified with

Now, paper-wrapped products ship and store safely in the open in any season. A new kind of paper reinforced with Monsanto Opalon* vinyl resin and DIDP† offers weight-saving handling and shipping economy, often speeds deliveries, saves storage space.

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PACKAGIN

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uct quality by keeping out moisture





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proved in COLORADO and coast to coast

We pay claims within hours after proof of loss



"We started rebuilding immediately after our fire," says L. C. Seagler, Montrose, Colo., "thanks to American

Says L. C. Scager, Montrose, Colo., "thanks to American Hardware Mutual paying our claim within 8 hours after proof of loss." Yes, we pay claims fast. Our insurance has always cost less, due to annual dividend payments. And our salesmen give counsel . . . not sales talks. Sound good? It is.



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LETTERS

Everybody's Business

The state of this nation, including the recession, is the result of decisions that are made "after breakfast," "after lunch," "after a smoke," "after a while," and now "after We have become a nation of "afters." JOHN J. KONALIE

Middletown, Pa

So the top labor leaders are telling our President what to do about the recession.

Did any of them tell him that one reason for this recession is that their own unions, high that a lot of us cannot purchase all the things we would like?

GEORGE H. ELLIS Butte, Mont.

Sir Common sense indicates that the causes of the present economic recession are a combination of actions taken by big business.

RONALD E. PAXTON

Oak Park, Mich

The cause of the recession is automation and speedup in manufacturing processes.

When an item can be made in half the time it formerly took, then men will be out of work six months out of the year FRED R. ISENHART

Mount Morris, Ill.

Our high-powered, swept-wing, chrome-plated economy gets about the same mileage as Detroit's best. Both need frequent adjustments, which are costly, perhaps because they are products of people who have forgotten what constitutes a day's work. PETER G. PIERCE

Manchester, N.H.

Four million workers get automatic in creases in 1958 (escalator clauses). It is like overfeeding a patient who has boils. WALTER G. BOWERMAN

Greenfield Ohio

I thought the situation was hopeless until I read: "Tax reduction is a rather irrevocable step. Once taxes are reduced, it will be difficult to raise them again." Let's proceed with tax reduction immediatel F. R. HARRIS

The President is probably winning as great a battle for the U.S. and the free world as any he ever conducted as an Army com-mander. By resisting the pressure for ill-conceived spending or "free" money programs, he and his advisers are likely to ride out this recession storm for us.

BROOKER L. MASTERS Birmingham, Mich.

The March 24 cover was beautifully done and quite symbolic. It recalls for many of us here Bernard Lorjou's The Dying Bull. [see cut]. The original painting hangs diopposite the desk of our senior part-



that no "sacred cows" or immortal bulls roam Wall Street. As Baron Rothschild put it: "Fortunes are made by buying low and selling too soon."

EDSON GOULD Arthur Wiesenberger & Co. New York City

Judgment in Ohio

The Amishmen and their wives who went to jail in Ohio for the crime of refusing to let their progeny be placed in a children's home [March 24] are in good company, religiously and historically. The Apostles Paul, Peter, John—and the Lord Jesus Christ—were

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Volume LXXI



FREE! Illustrated story of America's Independent telephone industry! Write to Dept. 10, 438 Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington, D. C.



TIME, APRIL 14, 1958



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO

arrested because of the clashing claims of Caesar and God; but that will not excuse the Pilates, Neros and Judge Don Youngs. Justice is often sorely defeated by a rigid adherence to the letter of the law.

HORACE H. MOHLER

The one-room schoolhouse never produced the switchblade-carrying terrorist and rapist that our sprawling, highly organized schools turn out today. The one-room schoolhouse is passing and with it other old-fashioned char-

RITA M. ALBEE

Below Paar

ir:

Jack Paar did a favor for NBC by ridding it of Dody Goodman [March 24]. Now, why can't NBC get rid of Jack Paar? JOHN J. OVERLANDER

John J. Overlander Northfield, N.J.

He is of interest to many only as someone who is so disgusting that there is a fascination in waiting for the next blunder that will erupt from the irascible Mr. Paar. ROSE E. BOLLMAN

Lebanon, Pa.

Sir:

Does Paar consider himself bright, shrewd and calculating when he raises his guest's dress to see if she is wearing knee socks and peers down her dress to find out if

she has notes?

D. ATKINSON

York City

Hurrah for King Paar for finally guillotining the most ill-mannered, untalented old maid ever shoved down a TV audience's throat.

MRS. FRANK BERTUCCI Milwaukee

Strike in Sheboygan

Herbert Kohler owns the company; surely he should be the one to decide whether he wants an open or closed shop. As a near neighbor of the Kohler village, I say he has been most fair. The U.A.W. can not say that.

Mrs. Charles B. Drewry Plymouth, Wis.

After reading your March 17 article, I can assure you, in any house that I shall ever build I shall certainly demand that all my plumbing fixtures be Kohler.

PHILIP G. ROBERTS

Oklahoma City

Bravo to Herbert V. Kohler and his stand against Reuther and his U.A.W. They've got completely out of hand; most of our internal problems, including recessions, are directly traceable to the bad aspects of unionism.

GREGORY CONTAS

West Hartland, Conn. Receding Shadow?

"The Long Shadow of John Dewey" is the most concise and comprehensive statement on U.S. education since Sputnik. Could it not be that a hierarchy of educationists has distorted and stretched Dewey's shadow to a shape and length he himself never intended? A plague on "life adjustment" and a double vodka on the rocks to Time [March 31] for printing it.

F. Joseph Lorz

Cleveland Heights, Ohio

I strenuously object to your undocumented attack on the public school curriculum.

JOSEPH I. HALL

Oregon State Department of Education Salem, Ore.

Sir

As a teacher, I have long noted the increasing anti-intellectualism in our schools. The products of the teachers' colleges, who have entrenched themselves in positions of authority in every state the continuous authority in every state the continuous continuous authority in every state of the continuous authority and the continuous authority and the continuous authority and the continuous authority and the what is worse, contend openly and brazenly that knowledge of subject is of secondary importance.

S. J. Lewis Jr. Augusta, Ga.

School & Skis

Sir:

Re your March 24 "School & Skis" in Aspen. Colo.; now that intellectualism is back in style, there are probably many school systems amious to pay lip service to scholastic standards, but quick to provide loopholes as was done at Aspen. Our congratulations to ex-Superintendent Speer, whose efforts to maintain changes the standards of the ski range, by the even higher standards of the ski range. Euclid. Ohio

Eucha, Oni

Sir: It appears one of the best girl skiers in the

U.S. was almost barred from her sport for poor grades. How silly can a school superintendent get? My 1c-year-old daughter was directly behind Chairman Pecjak's daughter at the National Junior championships. I also am a member of a school board. Lessons are important, but when you have girls that can go like ours—sking comes first.

CHARLES G. BENNETT St. Regis, Mont.

Mr. Pecjak (and I, a school teacher, have seen many like him) is another soft, liberalminded parent who needs to be a big shot and can only succeed through a daughter. MARILYN E. Hos

The Senator from Texas

It was touching to confirm that Senator "Laddy Bird" Johnson is sensitive and vain. He can really dish it out, but like all dema-

He can really dish it out, but like all demagogues, he can't take it.

LESLIE B. GRAY

Reno

.

Mr. Johnson won the Texas senatorial race by 87 votes. These votes occurred in a district ruled by George Parr—the Duke of Duval County and a most shady character. VIOLET KIRK-SWAIN

San Antoni

Since LBJ's secretary completed the telephone assignment in three minutes instead of ten [March 17], she should be entitled to a raise. I am a secretary, and although entirely dependent upon my salary, I would have given my resignation to LBJ quicker than he could have picked up his tiny gold pillbox,

TIME, APRIL 14, 1958



Dan Gerber feeds the "carriage trade"—by wire



He speeds it in writing —with telegrams "Babies are our customers," says Dan Gerber, President of Gerber Products Company, "and they're the choosiest in the world! To please them (and their mothers), we put out over 80 different kinds of baby food. Keeping all varieties on dealers' sheet is essential—so we rely on the telegram. If important customers in Texas, for instance, appear to be running short, our district office wires us the order; and we wire back immediately confirming shipping data. No chance for errors, either—because the quantities, varieties and routing are right there in writing."

Whenever you want fast action—and a written record—there's nothing like the telegram.



Gene Littler "Pro Model" Clubs by Spalding



Great new way to better golf-

SPALDING proudly presents the new Gene Littler* "Pro Model" Clubs-the finest golf clubs ever made.

These Registered beauties are SYNCHRO-DYNED clubs, scientifically coordinated to swing and feel the same. The woods are HYDRO-SEAL PROCESSED, impregnated and coated with plastic giving them added strength . . . making them virtually impervious to water damage.

The True Temper "Pro-Fit" Shafts of the irons are reverse threaded into the gleaming, perma-finish heads. There's no pin to work loose as in ordinary irons.

Gene Littler Clubs are sold through golf professionals only ... and are guaranteed unconditionally. *Member of Spalding's Golf Advisory Staff

PALDING sets the pace in sports

perhaps thereby giving Lady Bird the opportunity to peck away at my typewriter and chirp LBJ's demands into the ears of the switchboard operators. Did his daddy never teach him the meaning of courtesy MARCELLA COLLINS

New York City

Well-Wheeled

In y ur excellent article on the Ecole de Paris [March 24] you are at pains to mention that painters Mathieu and Buffet both own Rolls-Royces-the point presumably being that some contemporary art pays off hand somely. But while you mention that Poliakoff is a gypsy, you forgot to add that he is a gypsy whose caravan is also a sumptuous Rolls, driven by a liveried chauffeur. Art apparently pays Poliakoff, too.

ROSALIND CONSTABLE New York City

 For well-wheeled Modernist Poliakoff and caravan, see cut,-ED,



Tolerating Intolerance

The readers whose letters you printed [March 31] were indignant over the Pope's indignation. One of them stated: "I do not believe the founder of Christianity established any church for this purpose (slander and coercion)." And yet this was the same Founder who called the scribes and Pharisees hypocrites and whited sepulchres (slander?) and who used coercion in driving the moneychangers from His Father's house. E. C. FERLITA, S.J.

Sir:
I hope that Time never discontinues its Letters column. Freedom-loving Protestants who preach tolerance and then open their mouths—proving what bigoted people they really are-always give me a chuckl-D. F. HINDS

St. Louis

Daughters under the Skin

As a native-born American, I am ashamed of the Daughters of the American Revolution's denial of its good-citizenship award to a German girl residing in the U.S. merely because she happens to be an alien. Our in-dependence was established by the unselfish heroism of such men as Lafayette and Kosciusko, who did not hesitate to fight 10r this country even though they were not

PORTER RISLEY

Austin, Texas

Every year the D.A.R.s come oozing into this town, undertipping, festooning them-selves with large purple orchids, making all sorts of decrees. Why can't they behave like colonial dames instead of revolutionary broads?

ELIZABETH L. STIRLING

Washington, D.C.



1942 First effective radar countermeasure was "Window," code name for thin strips of metal foil which reflected spurious radar echoes when dropped from Allied bombers, confusing enemy radar operator.



1943 Next came "Carpet," designation for techniques of radiating "noise" or static from bomber-borne transmitters, each tuned to slightly different frequency. Torrent of "noise" produced "rippling grass" pattern on enemy radarscope.



1944 "Tuba" was a tremendously powerful (50,000 watts) jamming transmitter located in England. Its potent signal blinded German night fighters' radar as they pursued RAF formations toward the island.

THE STORY BEHIND THE STORY

COUNTER-MEASURES

U. S. MAKES PROGRESS

IN DECEIVING AN ENEMY

TODAY Shown below is only one of the techniques used in Sperry's integrated countermeasures system. U. S. bomber sweeping inland toward target nears anti-aircraft missile installation. Normally, bomber appears as blip on ground radarscope (1), but new frequency as enemy radar, completely obscuring echo of signal on ground radarscope (2). This would make it impossible for enemy total must be appeared to the form of the counterpart of the counterpa

Protecting our strategic bombers from detection is a unique military problem. For example, if enemy radar detects our bombers they cannot accomplish their mission. The problem then is to make the enemy's radar ineffective. Jamming techniques employed in World War II were effective in varying degrees but are inadequate today.

Now Sperry can report a notable break-through in this little-publicized area of electronics, achieved in cooperation with USAF's Air Research and Development Command. An integrated countermeasures system will equip SAC's Boeing B-52s with "a bag of tricks" which not only jams radars but also deceives missiles. This versatile system promiests to provide a new measure of protection for our superbombers and will considerably enhance their offensive effectiveness.



DIVISION OF SPERRY RAND CORPORATION





Juggling your protection can cost you plenty!





BUYING a little insurance to protect a little of what you own may appear to keep the budget in balance-but does it protect your family's security soundly?

Now you can do both with our all-in-one Comprehensive Homeowners Policy. This single-package policy covers you against loss from the basic perils-fire, windstorm, explosion, burglary, liability and many others-at savings up to 30% compared to the cost of the same protection in individual policies.

The cost won't throw your budget out of balance because you can pay the premium in equal monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual amounts throughout the period of your protection.

Your nearby America Fore Loyalty Agent will be glad to explain how you may select the coverages you need and the amounts of your insurance. For his name call Western Union by number and ask for Operator 25.

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A letter from the PUBLISHER

James a. Linear

TO many a man, the chemise on dry land was bad enough. But now they're going to wear them at the beach! For news about this cover-up, see BUSINESS, Chemise of Seq.

Take big question bothering Congress as a digurant of the home folks what a tax cut as an attempt to cure the recession? Pollster Sam Lubell got home before the Congressmen to report that the homefolks and Congress are in wide disagreement on what the recession means, how bad it is, and how it should be cured. See NATIONAL APPAINS, The People v. Tax Cut.

RIFLE in hand, a Cubun army sently stopped the car carrying TAME Contributing Editor Sam Halper toward the rebel-held Sierra Maestra, peered inside, searched the trunk. Said Halper in the cipar, said nothing, and waved to the soldiers as we went on. "Closer to the mountains, Halper hid in a farmhouse while a sugar-cane train chuffed by, guarded by soldiers a riding the cowacther. In the footbills he changed to

a rebel jeep for the rough ride to Fidel Castro's headquarters. Halper spent three days with Castro and his ragged, fanatic followers. For the eyewitness report, see HEMISPHERE, This Mon Castro.

WHEN Meiseyev's Dance Company Vof the U.S.R. appeared in London in 1955, one critic was reminded of the Rockettes in Manhattan's Radio Cytic Music Hall. The parade-drilled precision is there, and so is the box-office pull. Next week the Moiseyev will give Americans their first close look and Americans their first close look and color preview of what Russian dance looks like when it is not poised on pointe, see Music, Sowief po Bollon,

DRAGGED down by the auto indusrys slump, Detroit is the most recession-battered by girly in the U.S. What works thoughtful Detroiters even the property of the control of the contronic malies that afflicted the city even before the nationwide recession started, and will still be magging it after the recession is past. See Na-TUDNAL AFFARIS, Recession in Detroit.



CASTRO, AIDE & TIME'S HALPER AT REBELS' GHO.

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TIME, APRIL 14, 1958



yourself"expert great guns

business" report from the Nutmeg State

So Harold turned from machinist to combination mason-plumber-carpenter-electrician-steelworker built a tiny 20' x 40' plant with his own hands.

Then he put on his salesman's hat, set out to build up his business with "better mousetraps." He'd dope out a way to better a prospect's product with something Acme could make—sell the prospect on the idea—get an order.

The formula worked fine, especially when he went to General Motors' New Departure Division with a snapring that would last longer—could be used over and over again. They gave him a small order that led to big things for Harold and Acme.

In the Chips

FOR THE New Departure orders have been getting bigger and bigger each year. Today Harold's plant is ten times as big as the original. But even though Harold now wears the title of President, he still wears his machinist's apron every day that "do-it-yourself" urge can't be downed.

Harold Davies, his co-workers, and his company—like many other folks and firms in every state—have shared in General Motors' success by filling GM's needs with competitively priced quality products delivered on time. Probably your friends, your town or your part of the country are also sharing in this success.

General Motors Purchases From Many, Many Small Businesses

Fifty cents of every GM sales dollar goes to outside suppliers. Of the 26,000 suppliers of goods and services to General Motors Divisions, more than 64% are very small businesses, employing less than 100 persons. Yet their total sales to General Motors were more than 5000,000,000 in a recent year.



INCORPORATION — Acme Spring Company President Harold Davies getting "Inc." sign from his wife, Mary, who is corporation's V.P. and Secretary.

GENERAL MOTORS - Good people to work for - Good people to deal with







SNAP RING ROUNDUP—Ball-bearing snap rings like these—turned out by Acme Spring for GM and other customers—have made company's cash register ring a merry tune for ten years.



WATER DONOR—Harold Davies conferring with Water Commissioner Joseph Wilks on Harold's offer of 200,000 gallons of free water daily from his well to water-short nearby New Britain.



Magnavox brings you the finest sound system in all television to match a 332 sq. in. picture of amazing clarity and depth. The Cosmopolitan 24 in a variety of fine woods and traditional, modern or provincial styles, from \$379.50.

How much of today's TV are you missing?



An example of Magnavox value—The Constellation 21 full console with 262 sq. in. picture. In cordovan, only \$199.90. Other models as low as \$169.90.



An innovation in beauty and functional design. The Confinental intermediate of the Confinental ingraph with 25-wart dual-channel amplifier, 15' bass and treble exponential horn speakers. Precision changer with Diamond Pick-up. Magnavox High Fidelity is priced from \$129.90.

Magnavox—the finest in TV—brings you the "lost dimension" of today's programs that multiplies your television enjoyment!

Most TV sets now in use are unable to recreate the great musical programs of today. Even the dramatic shows lose much of their entertainment value when received over television sets produced in recent years.

Magnavox, makers of the famous High Fidelity radio-phonographs, have incorporated this high fidelity sound equipment in most of their fine TV receivers. This brings to life your favorite programs—enables you to enjoy all of television through the magnificent

sound system which matches the finest picture obtainable.

You'll never know how much TV enjoyment you're missing until you've visited your Magnavox dealer. Prove to yourself that Magnavox is the finest ... and the best buy on any basis of comparison. Magnavox is sold direct only to fine stores in your community ... carefully selected for their integrity and ability to serve you better. Choose from 3 Peautiful styles, in all

Magnificent

high fidelity television • radio-phonographs
Precision electronics for industry and our Government

price ranges.

THE MAGNAVOX COMPANY, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA
Prices and specifications subject to change without notice

TIME, APRIL 14, 1958



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE NATION

Voice in the Land

Toward the end of winter, Washington scenned to be in the grip of the word "inevitable." A meeting at the summit was inevitable; a quick tax cut to brake the recession was inevitable; some kind of politically popular, high-subsidy farm program was inevitable; a wishy-washy Pentagon reorganization plan was inevitable. Last week the President, back in command of the Administration in all its divisions, proved in a busy week that there is nothing inevitable about anything when lead-

ership provides its own direction. Items: Recession. Optimistic over the week's economic reports, the President preached less hurry-up spending, quietly opposed any quick tax cut, inspired G.O.P. congressional leaders to brace at last against the avalanche of Democratic antirecession bills and win their biggest legislative battle of the session.

Form. Ignoring panicky pleas from farm-state Republicans, the President put principle over politics, vetoed a Democratic bill freezing 1958 supports at 1957 levels. In his veto message he explained why the bill would do farmers more harm than good. From the land came kudos for his courage.

Space. The President sent Congress a careful blueprint for space agencies and space exploration that is bold but durable and sensible enough to last as a work guide for decades.

Defense. As promised in his State of the Union message, he sent Congress the outline for his defense reorganization plan. It reflected his own military experience, bore his own touch. If carried through, it can ultimately be as important to the U.S. as any of its new weapons, because it gears the military establishment to fast decisions in the day of instant weap

Nowhere was the mood of the week better displayed than at the President's news conference. Visibly boyed by the capital's surming weather, he opened the session with a reference to hausting lines apart. He rain is over and gone; the observation of the total part of the time of the turned is nown and the property of the turned is heard in our land. The looked well and obviously felt well: for the next work of the turned to the shade of the turned to the his best conference since turned out to be his best conference since the stocks.

Leaving the Indian Treaty Room at conference's end, more than one newsman was impressed enough to report that the clearest springtime voice to be heard last week was the voice of the President of the U.S.

DEFENSE

Toward Unification
Separate ground, sea and air warfare is
gone forever. If ever again we should be
involved in war, we will fight it in all elements, with all services, as one single,
concentrated effort.

So saying. President Eisenhower last week son: Congress a hardbasedd, sensemaking, set of recommendations for De-tense Department reorganization that, if fought through to fulfillment, may be ranked among the major accomplishments of his Administration. The chief point: in cold war, and under threat of instant hot war, the U.S. military organization must be designed for instant and the congression of the cong

To give the U.S. the power of action, the President proposed a tremendous increase in the authority of the Secretary of Defense. Bypassing the Army, Navy and Air Force Secretaries, the Defense Secretary would command the armed services directly through the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Though emphatically subordinate to the civilian Defense Secretary and the civil-civilian Defense Secretary and the civilian to the control over the fighting forces that they have in warrium, would, in effect, out-rank the cadres of civilian service sectrates who have the control over the fighting forces who have been controlled to the control over the control over the fighting forces that they have in warrium, which was controlled to the controlled

The "I" Appeal. Into the plan's making went three months of hard work by Defense Secretary Neil McElroy, service chiefs, former commanders. Congressmen. civilian experts. a staff of advisers—and by General Eisenhower. Fortnight ago the President, who took the recommendations are material, retoold them in the shape of his own convictions on military organization. Almost every paragraph bristles with Ike's first person singular, e.g., "I have long been aware..." "I

have directed . . . " "I therefore propose . . " Many conclusions are based directly on his service as World War II Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, his postwar tour of duty as Army Chief of Staff (1945-48) and adviser on earlier unsuc-



COMMANDER IN CHIEF EISENHOWER, DEFENSE BOSS MCELROY
For the iron logic of today's warfare, a carefully tooled plan.

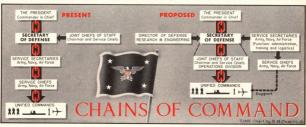
cessful attempts at unification. Principal recommendations:

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE. As the unchallenged boss of the Pentagon, the Defense Secretary should have the right to transfer, reassign, abolish or consolidate functions in his department. He should also have "adequate authority and flexibility" to transfer funds within and between the Army, Navy and Air Force, including not only research and development funds but also funds for strategic planning and for operations. With the consent of Congress. the President would remove one present stumbling block to the Defense Secretary's authority: the incongruous statement in the National Security Act that the Army, Navy and Air Force must be "separately administered." Since the same act also states that the Defense Secretary should work out "integrated policies and procedures," this requirement, originally inserted to preserve traditional service prerogatives, has caused needless confuPresident, the operational forces would be regrouped into streamlined unified commands, e.g., Alaskan Command, European Command, Caribbean Command. These the J.C.S., under the Secretary of Defense, would command directly, instead of having the chain of command pass through the service secretaries and the service chiefs, Moreover, the separate services would not be able to move their officers in and out of the unified commands at will. So that members of the J.C.S. can devote more time to J.C.S. operational duties, the President urged that Congress authorize the chiefs to pass major service responsibilities along to their vice chiefs.

JOINT STAFF. This little-publicized staff of bright officers now serves the J.C.S., is limited by law to 210 members. It should be enlarged, and assigned its duties by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs subject to the approval of the Defense Secretary, while the President's message leans over

tions above two-star ranks must be passed on by the Defense Secretary. He will consider whether candidates have demonstrated, "among other qualities, the capacity for dealing objectively-without extreme partisanship-with matters of the broadest significance to our national security," In reassigning or removing officers, the President will take undue service bias into account. This was a long step toward the Rockefeller Report's recommendation for a nonpartisan senior service (TIME, Jan. 13). Moreover, said the President, qualified technical officers and even nontechnical officers of lower rank could be shifted from service to service without forfeit of seniority, with the individuals' consent

Toward One Service. All in all, while it studiously avoided such red-flag terms as "single service" and "general stafi," the reorganization plan added up to a huge stride along the road toward unification in fact. It was so solicitous of civilian con-



sion and misunderstanding. Said the President: "Let us no longer give legal support to efforts to weaken the authority of the Secretary."

SERVICE SECRETARIES, Relieved of their duties as operational bosses of their respective services, the Secretaries of Army, Navy and Air Force should have major responsibilities for administration, training and logistics. This, said the President, is quite a job in itself, since each Secre-tary heads up a "department much larger than any executive department except the Department of Defense itself," Each would be allowed one under secretary and a minimum of two assistant secretaries. One or both of the two remaining assistant secretaries would be eliminated. But the President promised that he would not lay a glove on the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Air Force themselves. Said he: "I have neither the intent nor the desire to merge or abolish traditional services." JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF. The present

J.C.S. would be elevated to the responsibility of a staff directly assisting the Defense Secretary in his command of the military services (see chart). With rare exceptions personally approved by the backward to avoid special mention of the J.C.S. chairman, this quiet reform could —if the Defense Secretary so wished make the J.C.S. chairman an effective chief of staff.

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT. To head off such costly duplications as the Army's Jupiter IRBM and the Air Force's Thor. a new post of Director of Defense Research and Engineering would replace the present Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. The new director would be a scientist and engineer advising the Defense Secretary, and overseeing, assigning and initiating research projects within the three services and also in the new Advanced Research Projects Agency and the Office of the Director of Guided Missiles. "Unavoidably, we are engaged in a race with potential enemies for new, more powerful military devices,' said President Eisenhower, "The Secretary of Defense must have full authority to prevent unwise service competition in this critical area.

SENIOR OFFICERS. As a start toward developing a body of general officers with broad, all-service loyalties, the President said that he is issuing orders that promo-

trol, so careful to avoid offense to individual services, so accurately pitched to the iron logic of present-day warfare, that the enemies of unification would be that the enemies of unification of a miracle would be required to the containt of the contained to the containt of the contained would be and the Navy's powerful friends on Capitol Hill from closing ranks to stop it. In the end, much would depend on whether for reorganization with the kind of "single, concentrated effort" he wants for the Pentagon.

Atlas Soars Again

Trailing orange flame, a 75-ft. Atlas ICBM rocketed off its launching pad at Cape Canaveral, Fla. Isat week and disappeared out over the Atlantic. Shortly afterward the Air Force issued a proud announcement: the big bird had flown successfully over a test course of several hundred miles. Reports had it that the missile, the seventh Atlas to be fixed and course, was present to swere sharply after burnout in a test of structural strength. Apparently it is coved an A+,

SPACE

NASA

While the U.S. satellites and the Red Sputnik whirled in space, an argument ricocheted through the U.S. defense and scientific communities. Who ought to command the U.S.'s space offensive-civilians or the military? Last week, in a special message to Congress, the President gave his answer. Its gist; civilians.

In his request for new legislation, the President placed responsibility for the U.S.'s new space-exploration program (Time. April 7) on a new entity to be called the National Aeronautics and Space Agency, headed by a civilian named by the President and confirmed by the Senate, If approved by Congress, the new agency would form around the tried and tested nucleus of the 43-year-old National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, would operate much like the Atomic Energy Commission, for the benefit of both civilian and military customers. The Defense Department's new Advanced Research Projects Agency would continue to handle space projects "peculiar to or primarily associated with military weapons systems or military operations." Just as AEC is watched over by a general advisory committee of top scientists, so the new NASA would be guided-but not run by-a new

presidential advisory committee on space. "A civilian setting," the President summed up, "will emphasize the concern of our nation that outer space be devoted to peaceful and scientific purposes.

AGRICULTURE

De-Icing the Farmer

Back to Congress last week with a crisp rejection slip from President Eisenhower went the 1958 farm bill. For the second time in two years, said Ike, Congress had sent him farm legislation "which I cannot in good conscience approve." Intended to freeze 1958 price supports at not less than 1957 levels, the vetoed bill, like the one in 1956, was an election-year stratagem by which 1) Democrats hoped to embarrass the Administration, and 2) farm-belt Republicans hoped to horsefeather their re-election chances.

In refusing to be part of this political pact, the President listed half a dozen ill effects on farmers if the bill were allowed to become law. Among them: it would reverse notable progress made to date in balancing farm supply with the demand for farm products, pile up more Government surpluses, discourage the growth of new markets for farmers' products, postpone the day when farmers can be freed from the straitjacket of controls. Regarding those, said Ike, "what the farm economy needs is a thaw rather than a freeze.

If Congress really wants to help farmers, he wrote, it should get busy and pass the program he sent up last January, which would further widen the range of price support flexibility and end the present escalator formula under which price supports automatically rise as surplus falls-to build up another surplus,



REPUBLICAN KNOWLAND Power in the play.

THE CONGRESS

Rare Teamwork

The Republican congressional leaders had barely drawn their chairs up to the President's desk for their weekly White House legislative conference last week when Dwight Eisenhower issued a warning. The warning: go slow on bills designed to cure the recession with heavy spending: the Democrats are trying to spend too much too soon. Senate Minority Leader William Fife Knowland thought he knew where to begin the slowdown, went back to the Capitol to take aim on a Democratic special; the \$1 billion Community Facilities bill designed to pump 31% loans into worthy town and city



DEMOCRAT MANSFIELD Hard is the way.

public-works projects, which Banking and Currency Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright had reported onto the Senate floor for speedy action. Before the day was done, stolid Bill Knowland's slowdown had rolled into a fast-moving Republican revolt against the well-laid plans of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Baines Johnson,

Nose Count. Democrat Johnson, leaving early for an Easter vacation on his LBJ ranch in Texas, had put Montana's Mike Mansfield, assistant majority leader, in his chair as straw boss. Johnson also left orders that Bill Fulbright's bill was to be pushed through fast. Mansfield made a try; in the best Johnson tradition he threatened to keep the Senate sitting for as long as necessary to debate and pass the measure. But Bill Knowland's nose count showed that the G.O.P. had votes enough to stall the Fulbright bill at least until after Easter.

Thus fortified, Knowland rose on the Senate floor to move for a fortnight's postponement, Immediately, Straw Boss Mansfield took the floor, moved to table (i.e., kill) Knowland's motion thereupon brought on a vote. Mike Mansfield's motion lost 41-36 (39 Republicans, plus Virginia's Harry Byrd and Ohio's Frank Lausche, voting against it), with Lyndon Johnson and twelve other sorely needed Democrats absent.

Easy Holdup, Once the Democratic counterattack had been blunted. Republicans opened a cover-fire for Knowland's motion. New Jersey's Clifford Case argued that the Fulbright bill really would provide little new employment in depressed communities and could easily be held up. Illinois' Everett McKinley Dirksen pointed out that immediate Senate action was inconsequential since the House had not even taken up the bill, Colorado's Gordon Allott sniffed that a billion dollars was not to be lightly allocated in the course of one afternoon. Recounting noses, Knowland decided to bring his motion to a vote. carried it by a narrow 41-39,

Mike Mansfield was visibly distressed by the unexpected turn of events. Said he: "I must say that the way of the straw boss is hard. I wish the distinguished minority leader had seen fit to put this power play into operation while the distinguished majority leader was on the floor and in charge," But Mansfield overlooked one point. Republicans, however small their victory, exhibited the tightest White House-to-Senate leadership-to-floor teamwork displayed so far this season.

In other congressional action last week: ¶ Senate and House conferees, led by Tennessee's Democratic Senator Albert Gore, ignored a ukase from leaders of both houses, voted to keep provisions against oversized billboards on some 25,-500 miles of interstate highways to be built with matching federal funds. As a result, the \$7.2 billion highway-construction bill, the first to contain an overall federal anti-billboard policy, was quickly approved by both houses, sent to the

I The House, overriding bitter Southern









UNEMPLOYED DETROIT WORKERS WAIT FOR DAY-WORK PICKUP; ONE MAKES IT.

RECESSION IN DETROIT Chronic Aches Hurt Badly in Hard Times

At intersections along northwest Detroit's Eight Mile Road Negro workmen begin to gather at 6 a.m., waiting in Jaint hope that some-body will come by and offer a few hours' work. "It's like the numbers game," one man says. "The odds is way against you. But what else can I do? I been out of work since last fall."

WITH the auto industry braked down, Detroit is the U.S.'s most recession-ridden big city (metropolitan pop. 3,650,000). Across the nation unemplayment averages 6,7% of the labor force; in Detroit the finger comes to 15,15%. Some 23,000 Detroiters are jobless, and 40,000 of them have unemplay unskilled Negroes getting the worst of it. The monthly relief bill runs to \$7,40,000, triple the year-ago outlay. Limenployed workers in debt for cars, furniture and appliances usually find that stores and finance companies are willing to stretch out the payments, but even so, repossessions in the Wayne County Common Peas Court run to 1,661 in the first three months of 13,95. 3,8% called

Signs of the hard times are inescapable. A movie house proclaims cheaper admissions for holders of unemployment-compensation cards. Another recently started staying open all night, reviving the Depression custom of letting movie houses serve as places for shelter and a nap. Groceries advertise another depression stand-by, day-old herad. Restaurant men who used to have trouble finding enough dishwashers and porters now turn away lines of eager applicants. The police control of the c

Amid signs of recession, paradoxical streaks of prosperity show up. Beauty parlors and landscaping firms are thriving. Car sales are radically down, but boat sales are radically up. Movie attendance is skimpy, but the Tigers report brisk preseason sales of baseball tickets.

Widespread in hard-hit Detroit is a bleak pessimism that contrasts sharply with the city's traditional Midwestern spirit. Detroiters do not count their city as especially beautiful or rich in culture, but they tressure its name for thrust, energy, confidence. Their favorite adjective: 'dynamic', in the Midwest and the South have headed hopefully for bustling Detroit. One of the city's most cherished residents is a relentlessly optimistic versifier, Edgar Guest.

Today discouragement lurks in the Detroit air. Says a Chrysler veteran who skidded from a full-time skilled job to part-time work on an assembly line: "I come up here from Ohio 20 years ago, and I thought this would be a good

place for me. But now I'd tell a young fellow this is one of the poorest damn places in the country for your future. Detroit's pessimism, like its unemployment, is more than merely a symptom of the U.S.'s current recession. The recession only made chronic trouble acute. Memories of dead or departed auto companies-Hudson, Packard, Kaiser-Frazer-remind Detroiters that trouble in the auto industry can have something to do with bad management, "You know," says a businessman, "when we were the arsenal of democracy, there was a great premium put on inefficiency of operation. The more payroll a company had, the more profit it would make on the cost-plus arrangement. And when the war ended, there was tremendous pent-up demand for what Detroit could produce, and wartime business be-came even bigger." A University of Michigan economist recently warned that even after the U.S. recession is past Detroit will still have a serious hard core of unemployment to worry about. Basic reason why Detroit is in trouble, apart from the current auto sag: the auto companies have been gradually moving out of Detroit for more than a decade, and not enough new industry has moved in to fill the gaps. And in the remaining auto plants automation is steadily shrinking the need for workers.

For the city's failure to hold on to the auto industry or attract replacements, many Detroit businessmen blame United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther and his close ally, Gosvernor G. Menner ("Souper") Williams, Reuler of the properties of the contract will be considered to the contract Williams discourages it by committing himself to Big Labor and the ever higher taxes of the welfare state. Says outspoken Harvey Campbed, vice president of the powerful Detroit public. They are afraid of reprisal. They stand behind me and cheer, but that's about all they do."

The hard, glaring fact is that Detroit needs new industry, both to balance the auto industry's piecemeal emigration and to make the city less vulnerable to auto slumps. In February Mayor Louis C. Miriani created a high-evel citi-zens' panel, the Detroit Industrial and Commercial Devel-opment Committee, dedicated to 'maintaining and improving the economic climate," and its basic aim is to attract new industry.

In trying to persuade businessmen to open plants in Detroit, the newborn committee can point to some valuable assets, notably a pool of skilled labor and a waterside location with access to the Atlantic via the St. Lawrence Seaway. Perhaps the only additional asset that Detroit needs is a renaissance of the spirit expressed in the city's double-barreled motto, adopted after a fire nearly wiped out the little town of Detroit in 1805; Sperams meliora. Resurget cineribus—"We hope for better things. It will rise from the ashes."

opposition, approved (272-98) a \$750,-000 grant to cover initial operating expenses of President Eisenhower's new Civil Rights Commission.

¶ House and Senate voted final approval of a \$1.5 billion pork barrel rivers-andharbors authorization bill—with pork fatter by some \$34 million in new projects added to the Senate version while the bill was before a conference committee, sent it to the President.

A Pigeonhole for Alaska

Ever since May 1957, the bill to grant statehood to Alaska has been gathering dust in a House Rules Committee pigeonhole personally guarded by Rules Chairman Howard Smith, Virginia Democrat Smith opposes the bill, at least partly because Alaska would probably send a procivil-rights delegation to Congress. Only last week did Smith hold his first hearings on the bill, and monopolized the time by questioning New York's Democratic Representative Leo O'Brien, a backer of Alaskan statehood, until the meeting was broken up by a House quorum call, Cunning old Chairman Smith benignly called another meeting for that afternoonknowing full well that most committee members would be tied up with business on the House floor, e.g., appropriations for the Health, Education and Welfare Department, He waited around for an hour, owlishly recessed the hearing when no quorum showed up. By pigeonholing the statehood bill,

Howard Smith is clearly bucking a House majority, including Speaker Ssm Rayburn. "The Speaker asked me to get it out of the Rules Committee," says Virginian Smith. "I told him I wouldn't if I could help it. I'm against it." By his tactics last week, Smith made sure that nothing would happen until at least mid-April. If he can stall for another month after that, nearly everyone agrees that the hill will be lost in the cnth of House months or years longer.

THE ECONOMY The People v. Tax Cut

Leaving Washington for the ten-day Easter recess, many a member of Congress took with him a firm conviction that he was going to find tax-cut sentiment running strong back home. Far from it, says roving Public-Opinion Canvasser Samuel Lubell, 46, self-styled "old doorbell ringer," whose intimate knowledge of the home front has given him a reconlast two crossidential electionalling the last two crossidential elections.

last two presidential elections.

Using his special detailed-interies applied to the control of the control of the control of one or two either-or questions, Lubell talked with hundreds of "blousevives, farmers, workers, storekeepers, elerks and 15 cities. His most significant discovery, reported this work in his United Features where the control of the control of

eight to five against tax cuts, and even more strongly against general wage boosts.

Why are people against tax cuts? Lusbell's subjects gave three principal reasons: 1) the individual family's slice would be too thin to make much difference; 2) tax cuts would be of no direct help to the unemployed; and 3) "the country needs the money." An lowa milka California autovorker and a New Jersey insurance salesman all used almost identical words: "It would help me personally, but how can the Government run without money? And what will we do about the

The "overwhelming" opposition to the general wage boosts urged by the A.F.L.-C.LO, leaders stems from the public conviction that higher wages would only bring on higher prices. Women are more sensitive to inflation than men are, and white-collar workers more than factory workers. But even factory workers feel



Eddie Murphy—San Francisco News DoorBELL RINGER LUBELL The people want to pay.

that "wages are high enough, if only prices can be kept from going up." "So strong is this yearning," Lubell reports, that some people favor a federal wageprice freeze.

Some other Lubell findings:

[While mistrusting both tax cuts and
wage boosts, the public "clearly favors
some Government action" to halt the
economy's slide—principally public-works
programs, especially roads and schools.

[Warkers reds.]

programs, especially roads and scnools. ¶ Workers under 30 are most worried about losing their jobs, tend to favor drastic Government action. "With relatively little seniority or developed skills, these younger workers seen least secure. They also have plunged deepest into debt to buy new homes and autos." It will take a while before families in this plight do much buying of durable goods.

¶ "The temper of the public as a whole is not that of a nation sliding into another

depression." One-fourth of the families interviewed said they were "better off" than a year ago, one-half felt they were "about the same," and only one-fourth considered themselves "worse off."

¶ Fear that next summer will see an auto strike adds to the recession pinch by making autoworkers, steelworkers, suppliers, et al. all the more reluctant to spend their money.

If the recession was not caused by a shortfall in consumer purchasing power (the A.F.L.-C.I.O. argument). The aircraft industry is drooping because of transition from planes to missiles.

Since there is no one cause-all, concludes Lubell, there is no "miraculous cure-all."

Neither White nor Black

The electronic innards of the Census Bureau's Univac computer whirred last week, and out popped an anxiously awaited seven-digit number: the U.S. Government's official mid-March unemployment total. In advance of the announcement this week, the precise figure was guarded like a missile blueprint. But word seeped out that the total showed no significant change from the mid-February level of 5,173,000. The hoped-for seasonal improvement was missing, but at least partly to blame for this disappointment was March's wintry weather, which delayed the spring thaw in farming and construction. Pointing to the adverse weather, some Administration economists argued that the neither-white-nor-black unemployment figure really upheld the cautiously hopeful prediction broadcast by President Eisenhower last February. March, said the President, should see "the beginning of the end of the downturn.

LABOR

Fewer Yangui Dollars

With nearly 5,00,000 U.S. citizens out of work Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell announced this week that he had directed the Labor Department to shut the gates part way on the 400,000-0dd Mexicans who swarm across the border every year to work for yunqui dollars on the farms and ranches of the Southwest. Or-dered Mitchell: Employer requests for permits to bring in foreign labor will be approved only if it is impossible to recruit U.S. workers to do the job.

FOREIGN RELATIONS Gimmick & Drift

Just as Washington uneasily predicted, the Russians—having just completed their test series of nuclear weapons in Siberia —proclaimed that they were suspending nuclear tests unilaterally, and called on the U.S. to do likewise. Failing this, Moscow added, "the U.S.S.R. will naturally be free to act."

Just as the Administration feared, the strength-through-propaganda set began acknowledging a major U.S. defeat. "Russia's announcement," said the Washington Post and Times Herald, "places the U.S. in an extremely ugly position before world opinion," "Like Carmen Basilion," said the New York Timer's James Reston, "the New York Timer's James Reston, "the New York Timer's James Reston, "the State Control of the New York Dispatch talked of "an uniform time" to the New York Timer's New York T

Vital Samplings. Prodded at his news conference, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles fell into the hole, conceded that the U.S.S.R. had won "a certain propaganda victory," But, said Dulles, the President had been forewarned about the Kremlin's move, had consulted with senior officials (Dulles, Deputy Defense Secretary Donald Quarles, Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis Strauss) on whether "to try to steal a march on the Soviet" by announcing a suspension of U.S. nuclear tests. He had decided that this summer's tests of "clean," i.e., lowfallout, nuclear weapons at Eniwetok Atoll were essential to U.S. security, Said Dulles: "We decided that we could not, in fairness to our responsibilities and our duties to the American people, perhaps to humanity, desist in a program which we believe to be sound merely for propaganda purposes.

Next day the President took over the offensive. He told his news conference that the U.S.S.R.'s move was "just a side sizue. I think it is a gimmick, and I don't think it is to be taken seriously." And all soon overseas reports showed that, from much more suspicion and skepticism about the Kremlin's intentions than had been expected (see FORTION NEWS). The Christian Science Monitor summed up its own samplings thus: "People aren't fools. We believe that the Kremlin has underestimated the intelligence of today's world, its insistencity can be exposed."

Vital Shiftings. But such healthy antipropaganda propaganda was not to be allowed to win so easily. In that strange, baffling process that occurs when the U.S. -but not Russia-is about to test nuclear weapons, the stop-the-tests hue and cry began to rise. A group that included Calech's Chemist Linus Pauling and Britain's Philosopher Bertrand Russell brought suit in Federal District Court in Washington to enjoin Defense Secretary McElroy and members of the AEC from holding more nuclear tests. They promised to try to bring suit in British and Russian courts. too. Ban-the-bomb marchers in Manhattan and London got a joint four-column headline, two-column picture, on Page One of the august New York Times-"PEACE WALKERS" SCORE NUCLEAR ARMS.

For all of its brave words in public, the Administration began shifting uneasily in private under the propaganda, considered an offer to negotiate an end to nuclear tests, with inspection, after the U.S. test series at Eniwetok. Even Secretary Dulles, who had argued that unwarranted U.S. concessions in the dangerous field of disarmament might weaken Western resolution, thought the time had come for second thought. At week's end President Eisenhower set in motion a review of the U.S. position on disarmament to be ready within three weeks.

THE SUPREME COURT The Judges or the Congress?

In three related cases, the nine Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court last week wrote twelve separate opinions, split with a fundamental bitterness unknown since 1946. When Justice Robert Jackson began feuding in public with Justice Hugo Black. As it happened, last week's cases had to



DISSENTER FRANKFURTER
For awesome power, restraint.

do with the right of the U.S. to deprive native-born Americans of their citizenship for such acts as desertion or voting in the elections of a foreign country. But in their sum and substance, the Supreme Court's unvarnished differences went to a far more basic point: the power of the judicial branch of government to overrule the judgment of the legislative branch.

The issue was most clearly drawn in the case of Ohio-born Private Albert L. Trop. who escaped from an Army stockade in French Morocco in 1044, went over the hill, was picked up the next day, convicted of desertion and sent out with a dishonorable discharge. In 1952 he applied for a passport and was refused on grounds, clearly supported by a congressional act, that his desertion had cost him his citizenship, Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote the majority opinion, with Justices Hugo Black, William O. Douglas and Charles Evans Whittaker joining. William Brennan concurred, Felix Frankfurter, Harold Burton, Tom Clark and John Marshall Harlan dissented. The upshot: 5 to 4 in favor of citizenship for Trop.

Wrote Warren for the majority: "The

judiciary has the duty of implementing the constitutional safeguards that protect individual rights. When the Government acts to take away the fundamental right of citizenship, the safeguards of the Constitution should be examined with special diligence." Added Warren: "In some 81 instances since this court was established, it has determined that congressional action exceeded the bounds of the Constitution should be constituted to the constitution of the constit

tion. It is so in this case.

In the dissent, Justice Frankfurter said that to uphold the expatriation act "is to respect the actions of the two branches of our Government directly responsive to the will of the people and empowered under the Constitution to determine the wisdom of legislation. The awesome power of this court to invalidate such legislation, because in practice it is bounded only by our own prudence in discerning the limits of the court's constitutional function, must be exercised with the utmost restraint." He took special exception to Earl Warren's citing of the 81 times the Supreme Court has declared acts of Congress unconstitutional. That, said Felix Frankfurter, ad-libbing in his opinion, was not much to boast about-especially since a good many of those decisions had later been reversed by the court itself.

Close Call on Contempt

By weight of precedent, few principles in U.S. law should be better settled than the right of federal judges to enforce their orders and judgments by criminalcontempt penalties, assessed without juries. Yet last week the Supreme Court itself came perilously close to denuding the judiciary of its summary criminalcontempt powers. In 1789 the First Congress, following common-law practice, specifically granted federal courts the power "to punish by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of said courts, all contempts of authority in any cause or hearing before the same." In 1890 the Supreme Court declared: "If it has ever been understood that proceedings . . . for contempt of court have been subject to the right of trial by jury, we have been unable to find any instance of it.

In at least 40 cases the Supreme Court has uphed the judicary's summary criminal-contempt power; indeed, it has been sustained by every Supreme Court Justice since 1874 except William Woods (1880-87), James Byrmes 1941-42], and some year's fight on civil-rights legislation, the Congress even overrode bitter Southern opposition to give the courts limited powers to enforce voting rights with the

criminal-contempt weapon.

"Anomoly in the Low." The case considered by the Supreme Court last week was that of top U.S. Communists Gilbert Green and Here W. The case to the contempt of the

The criminal-contempt convictions were upheld last week by the Supreme Court—but only by a 5-to-4 vote.

The majority opinion, written by Justice John Marshall Harlan, cited the overwhelming precedent upholding criminalcontempt convictions without juries. Justice William J. Brennan reserved his opinion on the constitutional points involved. dissented on the ground of insufficient evidence, But Hugo Black wrote a dissenting opinion for himself, Chief Justice Earl Warren and William Douglas, which struck at the foundations of the judiciary's enforcement powers. Wrote Black: "The power of a judge to inflict punishment for criminal contempt by means of a summary proceeding stands as an anomaly in the law . . . No official, regardless of his position or the purity and nobleness of his character, should be granted such autocratic omnipotence.

Sinew of the Law." What Hugo Black and dissenting brethren did not concede was that by attempting to wipe out by judicial decree the principle and practice of centuries, they were arrogating to themselves a very real sort of omnipotence. That fact was pointed out in an opinion. concurring with the majority, by Felix Frankfurter: "To be sure, it is never too late for this court to correct a misconception in an occasional decision. [But] to say that everybody on the court has been wrong for 150 years and that that which has been deemed part of the bone and sinew of the law should now be extirpated is quite another thing. Decision-making is not a mechanical process, but neither is this court an originating lawmaker."

Closing the Book

The Supreme Court also closed the book on one of the last of the Truman Administration scandals last week; it reheer J. Connelly appointment of Mattheer J. Connelly appointment of the President Truman, and Theron Lama("Sweet Thing," Caudle, Assistant Attomey General in charge of the Justice
Department's tax division. They were
Department's tax division. They were
in prison each for conspiring to fix a tax
case during their days in power. Although
Connelly and Caudle can ask the Supreme
Court to reconsider, their chances are

CALIFORNIA

Death on the Pink Carpet

To her, men are like new dresses, to be downed and doffed at her pleasure. Seeing a fellow that attracts her, she's like a child looking at a new doll.

So wrote Hollywood Gossipist Hedda Hopper five years ago about the former Julia Jean Mildred Frances Turner, the former Mrs. Artie Shaw, the former Mrs. Setphen Crane (twice), the former Mrs. Bot Topping, the former Mrs. Lex ("Tarzan") Barker—better known to millions as Cimenteress Lana Turner, Lana Turner had a daughter, Cheryl, to whom she gave gifts, money, luxurous living,

exclusive schooling-everything, in fact, except a normal upbringing.

Last week Cheryl Crane, 14, tall, proven-haired and obviously an unhappy child, came home for Easter from Opia's Happy Valley School—only to find her mother, Actress Turner, in the midst of trying to discarded her latest made doll. But throw away: he was hairily handsome Johnny Stompanto, 32, a bum-around-Hollywood whose main claim to fame was a record as a pol of six-bit Gangster Mickey Cohen. Johnny and Lana had traveled Europe together, spent two months in Mexico. But upon their return Lana better than the strength of the strength of

Drenching Spring

Spring came to California in belting, pounding, soaking storms, They swept out of the icy land mass of Siberia, gathered fury and moisture over the Pacific, homed east and southeast along the jet stream. roared in around Marin County's Mt. Tamalpais in 100-m.p.h. gusts. In the first 34 days of April, San Francisco got 3.96 in, of rain, Normal rainfall for all of April: 1.49 in. Rain cascaded down the city's spectacular slopes, spilled knee-deep into downtown streets, On residential Mt. Sutro a strange sea of mud 100 ft. long and 25 ft, deep seeped toward a couple of apartment houses. In the tidelands community of Alviso, almost all of the 1,000



Lana Turner, Stompanato & Daughter CheryL®
At the foot of a commodious bed.

tentions." Johnny Stompanato got downright annoyed.

Last week Johnny Stompanato whisked

up to Lama's Beverly Hills home in his Thunderbird, went raging in for a showdown. Cheryl Crane heard her mother and Stompanato arguing in Lana's bedroom. "I'll get you if it takes a day, a week or a year!" cried Stompanato. "I'll cut you up. I'll stomp you, and if I can't do it myself, I'll find someone who can." Frightened Cheryl went to the kitchen. picked up a to-in. butcher kinfe, went to the bedroom. "You don't have to take that, Mammas, has said, and planged be that, Mammas, has said, and planged the fell dead on Lana's pink carpet at the foot of Lana's commedious bed.

Lana Turner called Jerry Giesler, Hollywood's favorite lawyer. Cheryl Crane called Restaurateur Stephen Crane her father, whon Lana divorced shortly after Cheryl's birth, Then Cheryl went quietly off to the Beverly Hills police station. Lana Turner went with her, later returned alone to the big colonial house with the pink bedroom, where her wild sobs could be heard by people on the lawn out front. residents evacuated their homes before 4-to-8-ft. floods. Against four miles of coastline near Rockaway Beach, the ocean

battered in mighty 40-ft. breakers. Spring swept on across the state, wrenching at homes, uprooting trees, blocking highways and railroads, swelling rivers and streams and sogging levees to wrap up Northern California's wettest winter since 1890. In the majestic High Sierra the storms piled new snow into 20-ft. drifts, marooned 1,000 vacationers in ski lodges and Nevada state line gambling clubs, bogged transcontinental trucks straining across Donner Pass, treated 97 passengers aboard Southern Pacific's crack streamliner City of San Francisco to 30 hours of well-fed isolation in a snowbound snowshed near the pass. In the irrigated Central Valley, spring

soaked apricot trees, vineyards, alfalfa stands, tomato rows and the hopes of thousands of farmers. Sample casualty: the cotton grower, afraid that he would not be able to work his fields before the normal May to planting deadline: to

* On Lana's homecoming from Mexico last month





WORKERS IN SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

The upside-down river was right side up.

work them later would mean the risk of bad weather during the fall picking season, lower-grade cotton, lower prices. Cotton was a \$250 million crop in the valley last year.

Spring pounded, too, at Southern California, already beset and embarrassed by its own wettest winter in six years. Recurrent slides of rain-soaked earth dumped 500,000 tons of rubble on to U.S. Highway 101A west of Los Angeles killed the district highway superintendent, rolled over and buried dozens of trucks, left two blocks of fashionable Pacific Palisades homes perilously close to the edge. The Mojaye Desert's Mojaye River, known as "Upside-Down River" because all but a trickle of its flow is underground, rose to near-flood dimensions near Barstow,

Near week's end President Eisenhower. surveying storm's results-twelve deaths. 5,000 people doused out of their homes. flash-estimate damage of \$12 million to \$100 million-declared California a federal disaster area.

GFORGIA

Oh. Brother

As ranking aide and favorite brother of Georgia's Governor Marvin Griffin and as mayor of their home town of Bainbridge (pop. 7,562), cigar-chomping, lapel-grabbing Robert Alwyn ("Cheney") Griffin, 43, is at ease in almost any Georgia setting, from columned plantation to smokeheavy hotel room. But last week Cheney Griffin suddenly discovered himself in a setting that made him ill at ease, Indicted on charges of accepting a \$1,500 political bribe. Chenev taxied down to Atlanta's Fulton County jail, posted \$2,500 bond. then skipped off to await his trial next month.

Cheney Griffin's troubles began when the big (circ. 196.693) Atlanta Constitution learned of a visit to the capital last year by a delegation from southeastern Georgia's Appling County. About 20 years ago Appling County deeded almost 1,000 acres of land to the state for forestry experimentation: the delegation wanted 125 acres back for a golf course. The Georgia senate was agreeable; so was the house So too was Marvin Griffin who ultimately had to sign the bill. But according to the Fulton County grand jury indictment. Cheney took \$1.500 to start the ink flowing in the governor's pen. The Appling County folks went in debt to pay.

Chenev's indictment last week was only one difficulty facing the Griffins. Not only was the Constitution on their littered trail, but Marvin Griffin had stirred up a more dangerous foe. Aware that Georgia's strongman, U.S. Senator Herman Talmadge, had hand-picked Lieutenant Governor Ernest Vandiver as the next governor (TIME, Feb. 17), Griffin-who cannot succeed himself-nevertheless picked and began pushing his own nominee. In retaliation the Talmadge-dominated state senate ordered an investigation of the governor's administration. And if there are any political bodies buried around, the Talmadge fans will know where and how to find them,

KANSAS

Punchy Commission

In the meat-packing, oil and aviation city of Wichita, Kans, (pop. 250,000), there is no better entertainment, to judge from the attendance, than the weekly meetings of the five-man nonpartisan city commission. Spectators throng city hall to witness the give and take of sewerage. highway problems and business licensing laws, and frequently the meetings are broadcast to overflow crowds in the corridors. Three TV stations film every byplay, five radio stations record every word of what Wichita fans call "the Tuesday night fights." One reason for the excitement: furious feud between Commissioner John Stevens, 47, Wichita-born, of Lebanese descent, spokesman for the Lebanese-American colony known as "Syrians," or "West Side Indians," and City Commissioner Alfred Howse, 58, Wichitaborn businessman, investment broker, real-estate executive, who lives on the classier East Side of town.

Last week's Topic A was zoning. Adroitly, Commissioner Howse drew from a witness an admission that Commissioner Stevens had been privately consulted on a city zoning matter in which he had a possible interest. "It's just another attempt to smear me," retorted Stevens, whose nerves were already jangled because his vending-machine business is in deep trouble with the state sales-tax authorities. "I would hate to bring up the thousands of people who have conferred with Commissioner Howse on matters like this." Mayor E. E. Baird banged his gavel, declared the meeting in recess.

Then, with all eyes and three TV cameras on him. Stevens got up, walked across the platform, conferred briefly with Howse and belted him on the jaw, knocking the bespectacled Howse out of his seat and off the platform, "He called me a son of a bitch," Stevens told his friends afterward, "I didn't," said Howse, a retired Air Force colonel who still suffers from the effects of a crash at sea during World War II. "I was studying the agenda, and the next thing I knew I was flying through

Next day, from the state capital at Topeka, came cluck-clucks from Democratic Governor George Docking, "I'm glad I don't live in Wichita," said he. "All this is embarrassing, particularly when we are trying to bring in new industries." The Wichita Eagle and the Beacon both called for Stevens' resignation. His Lebanese-American friends* rallied to his support. The old-time reformers suggested that the whole city commission-city manager form of government, pioneered by Wichita back in 1916, ought to be junked in favor of old-fashioned, relatively disciplined "partisan government."

* There are about 1,100 Lebanese-Americans in Wichita, descendants of victims of Turkish persecution who migrated to New York City in the 1850s, sold rugs and dry goods, moved west to settle in Illinois, Michigan and on the Chisholm Trail at boom-town Wichita. Leading Wichita Lebanese-Americans: the Farha brothers, owners of seven supermarkets; U.S.A.F. Jet Ace Lieut, Colonel James Jabara.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE ATOMIC AGE Self-Inflicted Wound

People generally mean by propagands that which influences others but not themselves. Constant emphasis on propagands thus carries the prideful risk of regarding risks and the profession of the propagation of the U.S. Government had been living uneasily with the propagation of th

Washington particularly feared a Russian success in the nations of Asia and Africa that sit out the cold war and wish that nobody had any nuclear weapons. And many an Asian raised an expect ener at Gromyko's announcement. Chakravarit Rajagopalachart, 70-year-old exvict test suspension "God's Russian miracle—let us hope this noble gesture is contagious," In Burma the New Times hailed

it as "a clear moral victory over the U.S." But what was surprising was not the cheers, but the lack of more of them. In India the Hindustan Times carefully emphasized that Russia was better able than the U.S. to take such a step because the Soviets had just completed an extensive series of tests. In Japan, despite a national obsession with the dangers of fallout, only 40 people bothered to appear when the left-wing Students' Federation (220,000 members) called for a demonstration in front of the U.S. embassy. Even the Egyptian press received the Soviet announcement coolly. Said Cairo's Al Akhbar; "It would appear that the U.S. and British governments look upon the Soviet proposals as a mere means for obtaining people's applause . .

A Meal to Digest. Europeans, even when awarding the Russians a victory, for the most part treated the whole subject as a game to be scored. West Germany's Socialists, busy agitating against Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's decision to equip the West German army with atomic weapons, saw the Russian announcement as another defeat for the U.S.'s "unwieldy foreign policy." Some British editorialists were convinced that Russia had outsmarted the West, and that Dulles' statement that the U.S. had considered renouncing tests itself just made matters worse. "A boxer who has just received a crisp and efficient blow on the jaw recovers no points by claiming that he saw it coming." snapped the London Economist.

But even London's left-wing New Statesman spotted the Russian trap: Very well, says Mr. Khrushchev, I have a heavy meal to digest; let us all stop eating until I am hungry again." And even as the Soviets were congratulating themselves on the effectiveness of their "noble gesture" on British public opinion. the steam was visibly going out of Britain's ban-the-H-bomb movement. The noise made by pacifists and leftists who favor nuclear disarmament for Britain continued; last week nearly 4,000 of them, a ragtag army accompanied by skiffle musicians, set forth from Trafalgar Square in a protest march to the Aldermaston nuclear weapons research center 50 miles from London. But their public impact seemed to be fading.

Said one government official with relief:
"As far as we are concerned, the battle for
retention of a British H-homb is over, and
those who have argued to keep it have
won." Said Prime Minister Harold Marillan in the House of Commons: "I am
as anxious for an advance in disarmanment
and any of the said of the properly
negotiated, properly tied up, effective,
and without endangering our own secuand without endangering our own secu-

rity." And though Laborite "Nye" Bevan demanded "more moral courage from the Prime Minister." Labor M.Ps. themselves, in a noisy 2½ hour caucus, went on record in favor of Britain's retaining its H-bomb. The Labor Party, though officially for ending H-bomb tests, is not anxious to inherit a half-refrected bomb.

Transparent Polodin. In one respect, the U.S.S.R. could indeed claim a propaganda victory: it had jockeyed the U.S. leaders into premature admission that they had taken a licking. Clearly, the transparent Russian effort to pose as a convinced anyhody not already convinced. The happy fact was that people seemed to be less easy to delude than Moscow hoped or Washington feared.

HUNGARY

Garden Fresh

Nikita Khrushchev is a bull who is not particular about which china shop he bustles through, Fresh from his triumphal "election" as Soviet Premier and accompanied by his latest favorite, First Deputy Premier Frol Kozlov (see box, p. 24), Khrushchev descended on Budapest, scene of his most dubious triumph. He bounced out of his TU-104 jetliner, kissed Hungarian Party Chief Janos Kadar and Premier Ferenc Munnich on both cheeks, and with a wave of a black Homburg, told 4,000 stone-faced Hungarians: "The Soviet Union and the other Socialist countries are your most loyal friends." Replied the sallow, thin-haired Kadar, without a blink at the sepulchral irony of his own words: "The Hungarian people will never forget that Soviet troops liberated our country.

Guards stood watch every 50 yards along his road to the city, and lined up two deep the second day as he laid a wreath on the Soviet war memorial. Also on hand, though unannounced in any list of the Soviet delegation, was Colonel



"It's a TRICK, SELWYN!"
Propaganda is for the other fellow.



KHRUSHCHEV, KOZLOV & KADAR IN BUDAPEST
And nary a B in sight.

General Ivan Serov, the Soviet secret police boss who was returning to the secon of his crime. It was he who had treacherously arrested General Pal Maleter, hero of the 1956 Budapest rising, as Maleter parleved with Red army officers.

Plants & Digs. Before long, Khrushchev ducked away from his security guards, hopped over a park railing, and started shaking hands and kissing children, calling back to Kadar to come and translate for him. Ceremonies creaked on through their echoing silences, and the shabby little parade of the Hungarian army, on the 13th anniversary of Hungary's capture from the Nazis, only served to show that it could muster neither as many tanks, planes, rockets nor men as the other military force stationed in Hungary-the Red army. But it was a national holiday and Good Friday, and after the parade a crowd of perhaps 200,000 Hungarians surged through the streets.

Khrushchev started his speech in Russian, then let a translator read on in Hungarian. It was as brutal a speech as the one in which he told Berliners last summer that they would never see their country united on any terms but Moscow's. From a platform set up at the foot of the huge Stalin statue whose destruction by rioters sparked the 1956 uprising, he amnounced that the democratics or the West roops on the summit agenda: "No gentlemen, don't steep into anyone else's garden."

The silence was total as his words sank in. Khrushchev jeered at President Eisenhower's comment on the Soviet decision to stop nuclear tests: "If Eisenhower really thinks we have stopped atomic and hydrogen tests for propaganda reasons, then why don't be and other Western statesmen try the same propaganda and halt tests themselves?"

Kicks & Kisses. Khrushchev's visit squelched the insistent rumors that Rakosi and other old-guard types were on the way back to supplant Kadar, who was once himself out of favor and brutally tortured in Communist prisons. Kadar's

RUSSIA

Back to the Bank

Ever a fine figurehead of a man, portly Nikolai Bulganin smiled and applauded last week as his successor tipped him into the dustbin of history.

Reading off his new ministerial list to the Supreme Soviet. Khrushchev was a long time getting to his old sidekick's name. Bulganin got the job of chairman of the state bank, the very post he held 20 years ago when B. and K. were not yet a junketing, summit-going team but only a cloth-capped pair of commissars. He now ranks 44th in the roster of 45, just after Police Cheil Van Serov and well below such eminences as Minister of Bakery Products Locanid Kornites, No. 25.

Back in 1055, when Soviet Communism wanted to smile, shake hands and play pen pals with the West after Stalin's death, the Kremlin had use for Bulganin's smooth good looks, benign good manners, and easy way with a glass, Bulganin was an Old Bolshevik whose long years of managing Soviet agencies without ever saving a flat ves or no had only enhanced his ability to look, dress and propose toasts like a Belgian burgomaster. "A real gentleman." cooed a French chorus girl from a visiting troupe he once called on backstage at the Bolshoi, "A master at creating an atmosphere of relaxed tension," said a Western ambassador. In a

renewed mandate seemed to be sealed by the first airport kiss and stamped and double-stamped in platform pronouncements and party powwors. Just before Khrushchev's call, Kadar had ducked over into northern Yugoslavia for a secret meeting with Marshal Tito, Apparently, garians to resign themselves and agree that poor Kadar stands for all the liberation they can expect for now.

-KREMLIN COMER-

NAMED last week as First Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union (a rank shared only with the seemingly indestructible agile Armenian, Anastas Mikoyan): Frol Romanovich Kozlov, a man all but unknown even to foreign specialists in Soviet affairs.

Early Life. Born Aug. 17, 1998. In the village of Loshchinino, southeast of Moscow, and like a good Communist leader, described as the son of peasants. Started work in a textile plant at 15, joined the Young Communist League and, at 18 in 1926, the Communist Party itself. The party sent him to a workers' college and then to Leningrad Polytech.

Career Beginnings. Sent to Lahewsk in the Urals as a foreman in a steel plant, he was shifted in 1939 into the ranks of Russia's real managers, as a party secretary in his plant, A Red junior executive marked for higger things, he was brought to Moscow in 1944 to work for the party's Central Committee. Otherwise, nothing is

known of his war years.

Khrushchev's Man. His climb to
power dates from the murky 1949
days of the "Leningrad Case" (Thus,
July 22, 1957), when the then powerful Georgy Malenkov liquidated the
backers of Andrei Zhdanov. Kozlov
emerged as Leningrad city party leader. His writings of that day, like every-

one else's, were stock Stalinist: "The party is the holy of holies; protecting its purity is the duty of a Communist." Even "the loss of a party card is a crime against the party."

When Khrushchev became party First Secretary in 1953, he journeyed to Leningrad to install Kozlov as party leader for all of Leningrad province, replacing a Malenkov supporter. In February 1957 Kozlov became an alternate member of the ruling Presidium of the party's Central Committee. Last June, when Khrushchev toppled Malenkov, Molotov & Co., Kozlov reached full membership on the Presidium. An experienced manipulator of the party apparatus, he is believed to be the man who at that crucial moment did most to quickly round up the 130-odd members of the Central Committee to rescue Khrushchev from defeat in the Presidium. In December he became Premier of the Russian Republic, largest in the Soviet Union.

Personality & Appearance. Half a head taller than the stubby Khrushchev, handsome Frol Kozlov has curly grey-blond hair and was photographed for his Prarda biography in an unorthodox button-down shirt. He is rated quick, intelligent, forceful, a good speaker with an assured presence, as if sometimes allowed to have his own way in what he has to say. face softened by comfortable living, his courtly smile was matched by the appraising eye of a river-boat gambler. Once. when Khrushchev & Co, were out of town, he accepted a toast to the Soviet government: "I can drink to that, Tonight I am the Soviet government."

The appraising eye expertly judged his station well until last June's showdown fight caught Bulganin too far out between ves and no: he accepted an invitation to chair a Presidium meeting after the Kremlin opposition had objected to Khrushchev's presiding. He has been on the skids ever since. After Khrushchev fought off the Presidium's move to replace him by summoning the whole Central Committee to overrule them, Molotov, Malenkov and Kaganovich were promptly denounced as "antiparty intriguers" and banished to the sticks; Presidium Members Saburov and Pervukhin were set down soon after.

But Bulganin, though replaced as Khrushchev's traveling partner for last summer's tour through East Germany, stayed on as Premier. When in last month's Supreme Soviet elections, he was shunted nominated for far fewer places than other big shots. Moscow watchers knew his time at last was up. How had he lasted so long? Likeliest reason: his public demotion last year would have enabled anyone capable of counting on his fingers to conclude that Boss Khrushchev had in fact been voted down last June by a majority of the eleven-man Presidium,

FRANCE

Incautious Invitation

Even the most dedicated French parliamentarians are beginning to question how long the Fourth Republic's weak parliamentary system-of ineffectual Premiers and squabbling Assembly-can or should last. The latest critic: Robert Schuman, himself head of two of France's 24 postwar governments, and now newly elected president of the European Parliamentary Assembly. In the course of a speech on European integration given at the University of Virginia. Schuman injected a "marginal and probably incautious remark," Said he:

"From our experiences in the first World War, we knew how important it was to give one man the responsibility of organizing and leading troops of different nations. Should present-day France, if I may say this in passing, perhaps resort to the same solution by giving one man, or better, a small team, temporary power to reform its political institutions, which as everyone agrees, are unsound?"

Schuman later explained that any step toward "stability and authority" must be taken only through "democratic and par-liamentary measures," but his "incautious remark" sounded like one more cautious invitation for a return of General Charles de Gaulle, 67, who sits in Mac-Arthurian solitude at Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises waiting for the French Assembly to admit its own bankruptcy and send for him on his own terms,

MOROCCO

Royal Dialogue

The King of Morocco got a few pointers last week on how to be a king from a man who very much wants to be one, As Mohammed V explained his plans for spreading more democracy throughout his land, his distinguished guest, Henri Robert Ferdinand Marie Louis-Philippe de Bourbon-Orléans, Comte de Paris, greatgreat-grandson of King Louis-Philippe and pretender to the throne of France, somewhat nervously interrupted.

Comte de Paris: Do not go too far in the democratic direction.

The King: We can take what is best from others.

Comte de Paris: Democracy is very

sponsored West African Federation, When the Mauritanians left for the Riviera, their hosts saw them off with high hope and amity.

The four delegates flew to Nice-but the next thing France knew, they had flown via Switzerland to Egypt to confer with France's archenemy, President Nasser. Last week, having dropped out of sight for 23 months, they arrived in Morocco to swear allegiance to Mohammed V.

The "Wild Men." In a solemn cere-mony in the royal palace at Rabat, the proud Emir of Trarza symbolically placed his title "at the Sultan's feet." "Our ancestors," said the Mauritanians, "recognized the authority of the Great Sultan Moulay Ismail during the reign of the French King Louis XIV." Replied King



THE COMTE DE PARIS & MOROCCO'S MOHAMMED V The masses are apt to go too far.

dangerous in its extreme forms, Liberty should not be anarchy. The King: There is authority to which the people give their free assent

Comte de Paris: It is essential to give leadership to the masses, without which they will go too far.

"Sons of the Same Country

Of all the delegates from French Africa to attend a conference in Paris last January, none were more lavishly treated than the four gentlemen from Mauritania-the ore-rich land that stretches, twice the size of France, from south of Morocco to black Senegal. Resplendent in blue turbans, the four Moors were feted and flattered for four days straight. They seemed to have no quarrel with Mauritania's stainside French West Africa. And since they sheik and the powerful Mohammed Ould Fall Oumer, Emir of Trarza and absolute ruler of 50,000 warriors, France had every reason to believe that it had won strong support for its plans to set up a central executive over the loosely linked, FrenchMohammed: "We are the sons of the

same country, our beloved Morocco. The Mauritanians' action was inspired not so much by hatred for France ("No one," the Emir assured the press, "can say that Mauritania has been exploited by France, On the contrary, it is for her a burden") as the Moors' fear of being part of a tighter West African Federation that might be dominated by Negroes. Mauritania's pro-French Premier Si Moktar Ould Daddah promptly branded them "traitors," begged France not to judge his country by the doings of a few "wild Nevertheless as both Rabat and Paris realized, the four defecting delegates had given Mohammed's Greater Morocco campaign its biggest propaganda boost yet. Morocco, which gained its independence two years ago without ever having its southern borders officially defined, claims a sizable part of the western Sahara, the remaining North African possessions of Spain, and all of the land and unexploited resources of Mauritania (pop. 650,000).

Another Step, Nor was this King Mohammed's only success last week. After secret negotiations in Portugal, Spain and Morocco announced that Spain would turn over to Mohammed the Southern Spanish Protectorate, the tiny wedge of territory between Morocco and the Spanish Sahara. The sparsely populated territory is all but worthless, and Spain had decided to give it up all of two years ago, but to Moroccans it was another triumple.

and have a mouter trumple.

Can have a mouter trumple by an increasing disenchantenent with the French. The palace announced last week that at long last the King had become "reconciled" to Abd el Krim, the fainties actually anti-French Moroccan rebel of the 1021-26 Rif wars, who until now has preferred to live in ceili in Egypt rather than to how to a King he insisted was nothing more than a French puppet. Abd el Krim, more than a French puppet, Abd el Krim, for the Moroccan government for his past "insisted was nothing for the contract of the Moroccan government for his past "insisted was nothing for his past "insisted was nothing for the Moroccan government for his host "insisted was nothing for his past "insisted was nothing for his past

INDIA

Volunteering into the Vacuum

For a decade after the British Raj left India, the rich, bustling city of Bombay was one of the bastions of Prime Minister Nehru's Congress Party. Last week its 3:1-man Municipal Corporation elected a new mayor, and chose a Communist: a colorless hack named S. S. Mirajkar.

Mirajkar's election was a sample of the way Communism is gaining in India—not by dynamic thrust, but merely by being around to pick up the pieces from the disintegrating Congress Party. Once the lean, eager arm of the independence movement, the Congress Party has become rich, careless and decadent, with all power concentrated in the hands of a small band of elderly wheelthorses.

Time to Retire? Even more damaging has been mounting evidence of Congress Party corruption, epitomized in the public mind by the insurance scandal that led to the ouster of ex-Finance Minister T. T. Krishnamachari (Time, March 3). In Delhi, another longtime Congress Party stronghold, Congress candidates last month won only 31 out of 80 Municipal Corporation seats. Three weeks ago in Calcutta, Siddhartha Ray, a bright young Congress Party minister in the West Bengal state government, resigned office with the angry charge that "the people who control the West Bengal Congress today [are] an unscrupulous section of rich industrialists, traders and businessmen-the

privileged class of modern India."

Last week, bringing up charges that the Congress Party is suffering from tired leadership, an Indian reporter told Nehru that there had been suggestions that he resign the premiership, at least temporarily, "I might retire my tenure when I feel like it," answered Nehru. "I am a man of moods." Then, gazing reflectively up at the ceiling, he added: "I do feel flat and stale, and I don't think it is right for a person to feel that way and have to deal with vital and important problems, My work needs freshening up . . . but I think I may have some further years of effective service, because I am bodily fit. While I cannot judge my own mind, I don't think it is slipping."

"Seat by Seat." What makes Nehru's staleness and Congress Party decay more than just a passing concern is the fact that ten years of Nehrunian rule have produced no effective democratic opposition in India, inside the government or out, Taking advantage of this, India's Communists volunteered their way into the vacuum. Keenly recalling the national obloquy they earned by trying armed revolt in 1948, the Communists have set out to establish themselves as the chief "democratic alternative" to the Congress Party. Their professed aim is to climb to power peacefully, capturing India "seat by seat and state by state," Careful not to make direct attacks on popular Jawaharlal Nehru, the Communists portray him as the lone healthy voice in his own party, piously urge him to cleanse Congress Party ranks of anti-socialists "as Christ drove the money-changers from the temple.

So far, these tactics have paid off handsomely. In last year's general elections the



NEHRU
"I do feel flat and stale."

Communists got 12 million votes (2: 4,700,000 in 1952), won seats in every state assembly, and startled the world by taking over as the legal government of the steamy little state of Kerala. They have their eyes on Andhra and West Bengal next.

This week the nation's top 700 Communists are gathering confidently in Amritsar in the Punjab to reorganize their party—primarily by scrapping the five-man "cell" in favor of "branches" of up to 200 members. Objective: to double party membership (from 250,000 to 500,000) within the next year.

At the moment, few believe that they will soon realize their long-term goal of capturing complete control of the world's largest democracy. But the Times of India somberly reported: "After 15 years of existence, the Communist Party has now emerged as a great political force in this country."

GREAT BRITAIN

Sunset Gun

The nations battle overseas, The missiles scorch, the tanks advance, While we continue at our ease

With cattle-show and floral dance.

Great powers must come
To frightful doom:

Only the impotent but gay

Can hope to face the world today.

With this bit of elegiac poesy, Punch last week began five pages of sardonic advice to its readers on "Britain's New Role: Learning To Be a and Class Power." Instead of sighing for the golden days of Empire, Punch urged that Britins look to the wonderful possibilities of the future "once it has been established that Britain is operating in the second division." Some of the promised goodies:

4 Some of the promised goodles; schamed of being poor, of heing too poor to shuil-der the white man's burden or to compete with first-class powers in providing aid for uncommitted countries." Best of all, when a second-class nation needs help, it can prompt. The West suggest a loan of counties dollars repayable over two thousand years: the East offer the free labor of twenty million skilled Suberian. Second-town of the property of the property of the providing the providing

¶ To be definitely second-class makes things pleasanter when traveling abroad. "It is no longer necessary to preserve British prestige. The loud, peremptory tone of command, once obligatory, may be to severe the control of the control of the single cry of Au secours' plut vis British swimmers in the sea as one man. Any secours that's wanted can be furnished by American—or Rostinas. And one arrivable secours that's wanted can be furnished by American—or Rostinas. And one work of the control of the control of the control over a fixtul of lire, conscious of being done but fearful to make a scene. Make scenes. You can be mean and haggling."

I There will be changes at home, too. "Folk-art of all kinds has a pleasantly second-class air. Looms should be brought to cottage doors, old men should plait osiers in full view of the traffic, and smithies must have wide-open doors. The riding of bicycles by royalty should be introduced gradually, in an unobtrusive way. Rioting by students at universities is already well under way, but there is still too much namby-pambyism. The use of stones and tear-gas by the respective sides is overdue. One or two professors must be killed." Parliament needs shaking up: "There are still far too few ex-Prime Ministers. Governments must change repeatedly. The formation of parties pledged to make the constitution unworkable will help. Oil must be discovered in enormous quantities, except between the hours of twelve and four, which will be observed as siesta time."

To be really first-rate citizens of a second-class power, Britons, says *Punch*, must throw off centuries-old habits and

The Bel Air Sport Coupe with Body by Fisher. Every window of every Chevrolet is Safety Plata Glass



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THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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IMPORTED Seagram's V.O.

WORLD'S FINEST CANADIAN WHISKY

"master the art of boasting," 2) practice "indifference to the welfare of birds and animals," while "almost everybody must use the rank of colonel or count, to make both the Army and the Aristocracy look ridiculous."

ITALY

Up a Little

Shortly after World War II the Communists controlled 90% of Italy's organized workers. The big breakthrough against them came in 1955, when the workers in Turin's big, prosperous Fiat automobile, aviation and refrigerator plants for the first time gave anti-Communists a majority in their shop stewards' council. Last year, when the main issue was Hungary, the Reds skidded further, got only 21.1% of the Fiat vote. Last week, with Hungary no longer so dramatic an issue, Fiat's workers balloted again. The non-Communist unions, now bickering among themselves, won a comfortable 168 seats to 36 for the Reds, but the Communist vote increased 4.2% (to 25.3%) -the first time in three years that the Red vote went up instead of down.

GREECE

The Vow

Before he set off for America at the age of 25, Athanasios Konstatinides, a poor Greek farmer in Asia Minor, made a vow to a 15-year-old girl. Never would he be "fured by an American beauty"; when his fortune was made, he would send back to the Turkish village of Yala-zik for his beloved Soultana, and they would be married, Soultana promised to wait for him. That was in 1913.

walt for nim. Inat was in 1913.
Althanassio made his way to the automobile factories and metal shops of Debobile factories and metal shops of Debobile factories and metal shops of Debobile for Southana, but World War I prevented a reunion. In 1922 Soultana and her family were driven from Valazik by the war between Turks and Greeks. A year passed before the lovers re-established contact; regretfully, they despaired of getting Soultana into the U.S. immigration quota. In 1930 Athanassio sent \$7:75 to his brothers to buy Soultana's passage to his brothers to buy Soultana's passage pare her the letter or the money, and reported that Soultana had disancered.

In 1933 Soultana, by now 35, at last bowed to her family's argument that she would never see Athanassios again, and agave into the demands that she marry one Christos Savides. As the Depression years and World War II passed, Athanassios Konstantinides (his name changed to Tom Constantine) went into the café business, and Soultana Savides became first a mother and then a grandmother.

By 1956 Athanassios, still a bachelor, had learned that Soultana was married and living in the village of Mavrodendri. He left his business and rushed off to Greece. But, fearing that "it would be hard for Soultana to abandon the little ones," Athanassios returned to Detroit. In January of this year, Soultana dispatched a telegram: COME AND MEET ME AT VERROIA RAILROAD STATION OR I WILL TAKE POISON. They met and eloped.

Last week Athanassios, 70, and Soultana, 60, were living together in a oneroom apartment in the northern Greek
town of Edessa. "I am not unfaithful to
warned him that if Athanassios ever came
back, I would go with him immediately."
At first Soultana's husband sent police
after the couple, but now reportely has
agreed to a dicorte. "We will be may
just as he had vowed 45 years age
time."

SOUTH AFRICA

The Lion's Roar

With voting day only two weeks off, Premier Johannes Strijdom last week carried South Africa's election campaign to his sun-baked home town of Nylstroom in central Transvaal. Awaiting him in



South Africa's Strijdom
For God and apartheid.

Nylstroom's town hall was a capacity crowd of leathery Boer farmers, their bosomy wives, and teen-age Nationalist Youth Bunders waving the flag of the old British-hating Transvala Republic. From the platform a local politico shouted out an introduction in Afrikans: 'Our candidate is the lion of the North. Tonight you are going to hear him roar.'

Stabbing the air with his fingers, shaping it like a symphony conductor, gaunt Johannes Strijdom lived up to his billing. 'We Afrikaners." he thundered. "believe that God put us on the southern tip of the African continent to establish, build and maintain white civilization. We must destroy any move toward bastardization. For this reason the government has introduced apartheid [racial segregation] into every possible sphere." At the opposition United Party, which draws its support largely from South Africa's 1,200,000 citizens of British descent, Strijdom leveled a deadly charge: "They are imperialists more concerned with British interests and prestige than South Africa's. Our aim is to make South Africa a free republic."

All signs were that come election day, Striidom's Nationalists, thanks to effective gerrymandering, would win something like their present majority (94 out of 159 seats) in South Africa's House of Assembly, even if, as last time, they do not get an actual majority of votes. But whoever won, it would make little real difference to the nation's 0.250.000 voteless Africans. who outnumber the whites three to one. For anyone who cherished the illusion that the Nationalists were unique in their commitment to white supremacy, Sir de Villiers Graaf, leader of the United Party, had made it perfectly clear: "The United Party does not stand for equality, never has stood for equality, never will stand for equality."

NIGERIA

End of a Charmed Life
The half-million Moslems of Ibadan in
Western Nigeria have two heroes: Hogan

Western Nigeria have two heroes: Hogan Bassey, the Nigerian boxer who is feather-weight, champion of the world, and Adegoke Adelabu, 43, a spellihadner whose Ibadan People's Party is their first line of defense against surrounding tribes. The latest ring victory of their first hero (see SPORT) was not enough to compensate last week for what happened to their second.
On the ewe of local elections. Adelabu

drove to Lagos to confer with colleagues in the capital on how best to defeat the candidates of Obafemi Awolowo, Prime Minister of Western Nigeria and chief of the industrious Liebu tribe. Returning home, Adelabu was speeding through the constituency of his rival, Awolowo, when his car sideswiped another and crashed into a ditch, killing Adelabu and two of his relatives. Many of his supporters could not believe his death; having survived 18 "political" trials in five years with no more punishment than a few chiding words from presiding judges, Adelabu was believed to have a charmed life. A hundred thousand mourners gathered for his funeral, and the rumor spread among them that their leader's death had been caused by Ibeju witch doctors using a lethal juju so powerful and selective that it killed Adelabu but preserved the lives of the occupants of the car that had crashed with his. Thousands of fanatics ranged the streets, beating up political opponents of the Ibadan People's Party, burning their houses, setting fire to cars parked in the streets. A tribal chieftain and his family were chopped to death because they showed insufficient grief at the passing of Adelabu. "Mammy wagons" (rural buses) that did not carry the traditional green twigs of mourning were overturned and destroyed, and the passengers forced to run for their lives. In ten days the official death toll was 20, and many lay in the hospitals. When the mob ran out of political opponents, it turned its fury on

government tax collectors.

Prime Minister Awolowo, describing as "wicked and utterly false" the rumor that Adelabu's death had been caused by black



Two out of every three players (that's right, 2 out of 3) in the National Amateur of 1957 played Titleist—sold, like all Acushnet balls, through golf course pro shops only.



ACUSHNET



ROCKABILLY YAMASHITA & LOWTEENS Streamers, screamers and seaweed.

magic, ordered in federal police reinforcements, who used tear gas and gunfire to break up the raging mobs, killing two and arresting 296 of the rioters. At week's end, Ibadan was still under a state of emergency. But Adelabu was dead and buried, and neither riot nor witchcraft could bring him back alive.

JAPAN

Rittoru Dahring

While pious Japanese celebrated the rites of spring by making the traditional round of Buddhist temples and the tombs of their ancestors, thousands of Japanese "lowteen" girls in braids, pony talls, hula shirts, black slacks and white sweaters celebrated in their own way: jamming Tokyo's Kyorius Theater to swoon and scream at the pelvisus Theater the same and the support of the strength of the same should be supported by the same should b

When a singer really sends them, Japanese lowteens (13- to 16-year-olds) hurl colored paper streamers onstage, and many of them practice at home to improve their marksmanship. Those who cannot afford streamers have taken to looting department-store powder rooms of rolls of toilet paper on which they scribble lipsticked love messages, such as daite ageru wayo (I shall hold you), before sending the tissue arching over the footlights. The top rockabilly stars-Masaaki Hirao, 20; Keijiro Yamashita, 19; Micky Curtis, 18, the son of an English father and an English-Japanese mother-wear flame-red shirts, rose-pink coats, lobstercolored tight pants, blue or white suede shoes. They have learned their art from listening to U.S. records of Elvis Presley. though sometimes the lyrics suffer a transoceanic mutilation, as in Rub Me Tender and Rittoru Dahring (Little Darling). Hirao is solemnly described by one of his fans as "Japan's Elvis Presley but more acceptable to us because his gestures are not so obscene." Hirao's father, who manufactures teen-age cosmetics, prints his son's autograph on every box, and says: "I can't understand his music, but he and I can do business."

I can oo ousness.

Japanese rockabilly began in Tokyo tearooms where, for 254, a pattorn daws a cup of coffice and several hours of have a cup of coffice and several hours of the theorem of the company of the company

Older critics reacted predictably, crying out against "lacquered monkeys" and their "apelike mumblings," and a right-wing youth leader stormed: "This proves the Japanese should not have freedom!" But he little girls seemed not to hear, and the cascades of streamers and tollet paper did not stop. Brooded Sociologist Hideo Shi-busawa: "Rockabilly is more like a part of the stream of the storm of the stream of the stop. The stream of t

THE INDIAN OCEAN Men & the Sea

On a clear, moonlit night, the 9,356 ton Norwegian motorship Skaubryn plowed through the long swells of the Indian Ocean, six days south of Suez, bound for Australia with 1.088 passengers—mostly German and Maltese emigrants—and a crew of 200. At 8'45 p.m. trouble broke out in the engine room. A disconnected fuel line spurted a torrent of oil onto red-hot exhaust pipes. Within sec-

TIME, APRIL 14, 1958

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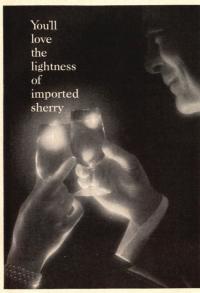
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onds, the engine room was a coiling mass of flames. The engine-room crew were driven out before they could even shut off the spurting oil.

As fire sirens wailed and choking smoke poured through the ship, a few men pas-sengers panicked and rushed into the lifeboats ahead of sobbing women and screaming children. When they ignored orders to get out, they were knocked unconscious by crew members and dragged back on deck. But after that, the ship was, abandoned in perfect order. In 35 minutes the Skaubryn was roaring from end to end like an acetylene torch, but every passenger and seaman was in the safety of lifeboats on the calm sea, As long as they were able, the two radio operators sent out S O S signals. The ship's master, Captain Alf Faeste, was the last man off, sliding down a rope with the log book. There was only one casualty: a German businessman died in his lifeboat of a

Within half an hour the lights of a rescue ship, the British freighter City of Sydney, bore down on the survivors. Children were lifted aboard in cargo baskets, men and women scrambled up rope ladders. A German emigrant from West Berlin said fervently: "The Indian crew and the English officers of the City of Sydnev behaved wonderfully to us. One of the Indians put as many as eight children in his bed and brought them refreshments." Next day the Skaubryn's passengers and crew, men and women from 20 nations, were transferred from the overcrowded freighter to the Italian liner Roma, bound for Europe. Few of Roma's waiters, stewards, cooks and deckhands got more than four hours' sleep in the three days they cared for the survivors before putting them ashore at Aden, where volunteer relief committees had prepared a newly finished hospital and a girls' school to shelter them.

In the long roll of wrack at sea, the burning of the Shaubrya will be remembered as a disaster where men triumphed, and not the elements. The master of City of Sydney sent a radio message of farements, and the state of the sta

MIDDLE EAST

Man to Man

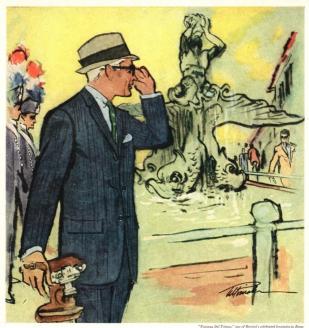
"I would definitely go to Cairo any time [Nasser] invites me," said Israel's 71-year-old Prime Minister David Bengrion Lawrence Western March 2000 and 100 and



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REBEL CHIEF CASTRO

CUBA Less Than Total War

In the week that was supposed to open Fidel Castro's battle for Cuba, his ragged rebel army showed clearly enough what it could and could not do against the well-armed troops of Dictator Fulgencio Battata, Disorder spread through Oriente Battata, Disorder spread through Oriente about a thousand men, roamed almost at will, blockading highways, cutting overhead wires, backing down telephone poles. But when Castro dared close with the

army in battle, the rebels were slaughtered, Clumsiness v. Caution. One raiding force of rebels staged a clumsy daylight attack outside Manzanillo, planning to lure Batista's armor out from the big city garrison, pile it up by triggering a home made mine in the road, and then pick off the soldiers with rifle fire. The armor did not come out, but truckloads of soldiers did. The mine was a dud. Coordinated ground fire and strafing planes caught the rebels in an open field, and at least half of the 21-man force was wiped out. The government reported that twelve more rebels were killed when they stormed the courthouse and post office in Embarcadero de Cauto.

For most of the week, the army holed up in its fortified bases—Manzanillo. Bayama and Santiago—and the rebels bayama and Santiago—and the rebels of the property of the state of the main rebel strougholds. One night pure Co.'s \$75 million incide mining project for twelve hours before pulling project for twelve hours before pulling out. With no traffic moving in or out of Santiago, residents began dipping into mitted that they were not vet reads to mitted that they were not vet reads to

THE HEMISPHERE

take Santiago by armed assault, and the army seemed in no mood to leave the cities and go hunting in rebel country.

Death to Strikers, Castro hopes to turn this stalemate into victory by a general strike, Last week Batista served notice of just how bloody a strike would be. Using his emergency powers to govern by decree, he ruled that strikers would be fired, that employers who close shop would be jailed, and that loval workers could carry arms. There would be no punishment, he decreed, for wounding or killing strikers. To make certain he has enough arms to pass around, Batista flew in 3,500 rifles from fellow Dictator Rafael Trujillo's Dominican Republic. The "Cristóbal" rifles, manufactured in Trujilloland by refugee Hungarian gunsmiths, more than made up for a shipment of 1.950 Garands, bound from the U.S. last month under a mutual defense pact but embargoed at the last minute by the U.S. for the duration of hostilities,

As the harsh antistrike measures were announced, Rebel Faustino Pérez, Castro's underground chief in Havana, rechecked his strength. The strike call, widely predicted for last week, did not come. "Wouldn't you think a long time?" asked one Cuban worker. "Batista's men will be shooting to kill." Habaneros hoarded food, staged a littery run on the banks.

This Man Castro

By ponyback down a precipitous trail in Cuba's eastern Sierra Maestra, Time Contributing Editor Sam Halper last week brought out a dispatch on Rebel Commander Fidel Castro's personality, plans and politics:

Well after dark, in a thundering rain, the rebels' jeep stopped in front of a big, wooden-walled barn with a palmthatched roof. I hurried inside and blinked at an extraordinary scene: an old woman tending grandchildern, rebel troops milling around, guitarrist strumming, and under a dim kerosene lamp, rocking in a chair, surrounded by kids seated on uptured s-gal. cans, the bearded Rebel Castro. In the next days and nights, always on the move, I talked at length to Fidel Castro and got a thorough look at his rattag, fanatic force.

interested in words, marked the property of th

and the language of ideas.

"We have assumed the responsibility of
throwing out Batista's dictatorship and
re-establishing the constitutional rights
and freedoms of the people." Castro says.

"In the continuation of the people." Castro says.
"In the continuation of the people." Castro says.
"In the continuation of the people." Castro says.
"In the continuation of the people." Castro says.
"In the continuation of the people." Castro says.
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"In the continuation of the people." Castro says.
"In the continuation of the people." Castro says.
"In the continuation of the people." Castro says.
"In the people castro says." In a still the same revolutionary, but I have had time

to study the political and economic fac-

tors, I understand that some ideas I used

to have would not be good for Cuba. I do

not believe in nationalization.

He now advocates amplified social security, along with speeded-up industrialization, to fight Cuba's chronic joblessness. In answer to Batista's charge that Castro's movement is 'pro-Soviet and pro-Communist,' friends of Castro point to the character of his army. Almost to a man,





INSURGENT COLUMN MOVING OUT ON PATROL

they are Roman Catholics, who wear religious medals on their caps or on strings around their necks. For the sake of getting on with the war, Castro says, he avoids fruitless political discussions with his one outrightly pro-Red captain.

Though he is often Olympian in his thunderbolt pronunciamentos, calling for "total, implacable war," face to face Castro is strictly realistic. Questioned about the possibility that Batista might crush the rebels' proposed general strike, he said: "If Batista loses, he loses for good: if I lose, I will just start over again." If he wins, Castro says, he proposes freer labor unions, a crackdown on corruption and punishment for government "criminals"-including bringing Batista to book. These measures imply a great deal of control over Cuba's future by Fidel Castro. He denies all presidential (or dictatorial) ambitions: "I can do more for my country giving an example of dis-interestedness." But he insists that "our movement has the right to appoint the Provisional President." For that job, his present choice is a respectable but unknown lower-court judge named Manuel Urrutia (now exiled in the U.S.), largely because Urrutia once spoke up for the right of rebels to oppose dictatorships.

Untidy Troops, Castro's unpaid volunteer troops form a disorganized, barebones partisan army. They wear blue jeans or khaki pants, Truman shirts or Eisenhower jackets. About 10% have modern weapons, Garands captured from the Cuban army. The rest carry .22-cal, target rifles. double-barreled shotguns, Belgian sporting rifles, Springfields, cheap nickel-plated revolvers, an occasional vintage Krag or Winchester. They also have a couple of dozen .30-cal. machine guns, a few mortars and Browning automatic rifles, Castro runs a tiny arms factory to make tin-cansized grenades out of sheet metal, TNT and Scotch tape.

The troops, mostly hardy Sierra Maestra boys, are grouped in widely separated "columns" under captains. The men march in untidy ranks as much as 15 miles a day on the theory that standing still is perilous. There is no drill, no inspection, no radio communication, no headquarters. Four women march with the men: the wife of an imprisoned rebel, the widow of a rebel killed by cops, a gift of the widow of a rebel killed by cops, a gift of the widow of a rebel killed by cops, a gift of the widow of a rebel killed by cops, a gift of the widow of a rebel killed by cops, a gift of the widow of a rebel killed by cops, a gift of the widow of t

Reveille is sounded before daybreak by transistor radios blasting out the morning news. At their irregular meals, the men eat rice or boiled starchy roots, dried codish or bannans, sometimes box constrictor or raccoon. They march, often dry and thirsty, through the hot midday. Castro moves along with them, joshing his men.

United Press



WOUNDED REBEL IN WITHDRAWAL

examining their weapons, dressing-down

negarios. Nothing about the appearance of Fidel's force would lead me to the state of the state

The other part of the reason, of course, is that Castro's men have a cause. They believe in him (and hate Batista) fanatically; they believe that they are fighting for their country's freedom. Their real strength lies in the fact that they are obviously willing to die—and for nothing a month.

CANADA

Tory Landslide

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, leador Canada's all-conquering Progressive Conservative Party, flew off to Bermuda last week in a happy haze of fatigue and felicitations, more than ready to soak up a few days of smulight before tackling his country's lowering problems of recession and unemployment. Behind him was the most dirantic decides to the constraint of the most dirantic decides to coast sweep that carried Tory M.P.s into co8 of the House of Commons' 265 seats, and cut the combined opposition down to a hapless 57.

It was partly the result of an inexorable trend that first revealed itself in the indecisive 1957 election, partly a stunning personal triumph for Diefenbaker. Barely nine months that the stepped up Canadás already the had stepped up Canadás already encensus social welfare benefits, provided new government assistance for hard-presed partier farmers, injected fresh government funds to spar housing office, he called on his fellow Canadians to



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*Suggested retail price for cars with black tires, cloth upholstery which are supplied on order; cars with white wall tires, leatherette upholstery immediately available at \$1353. Hub-caps shown extra,

do more of their buying in Britain, less in the U.S., and by year's end some shift appeared to be taking place. Beyond this, able Politician Diefenbaker conceived and preached a new "vision of national desting" to Canada's diverse and scattered 17 million inhabitants.

Diefenbaker's vision called for the mineral development of the vast, empty northland for Canada's exclusive benefit. Some observers detected tinny overtones of anti-American sentiment in the vision's emphasis on economic nationalism and Diefenbaker's veiled warnings to foreign owners of Canadian resource industries.

Liberal Leader Lester Bowles ("Mike") Pearson cautioned that Diefenbaer's vision might endanger relations with Canada's closest neighbor and best customer, the U.S. But Diefenbaker's speeches, vibrating with evangelical fervor, wrung



PRIME MINISTER DIEFENBAKER
Sweep for a new vision.

cheers from Newfoundland fishermen who still use Elizabethan turns of speech, touched off one of melting-pot Winnipeg's wildest political demonstrations. And most surprising, it galvanized French-speaking Liberal Quebec into returning the biggest Tory delegation (50 of 75 seats) it has ever sent to Ottawa.

On election night the issue was never in doubt. Two hours after the polls closed in Ontario and Quebec, Liberal Pearson conceded the Tory victory, then sadly watched it roll westward across the time zones. It left the once-dominant Liberals with 49 seats, reduced the socialist Cooperative Commonwealth Federation to a splinter of 8 seats, totally wiped out of Parliament Western Canada's funnymoney Social Credit movement, which held 19 seats in the old House of Commons. Surveying the wreckage of his party's national ambitions. Alberta's Social Credit Premier Ernest Manning offered a wry jest: "The voters have put all their eggs in one basket and shot the hen.'



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PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

Her voice cracking, Songstress Judy Garland husked out two songs for her audience at Ben Maksik's huge (2,000 capacity) Town & Country Club in Brooklyn, then said: "I'm sorry, I have terrible laryngitis. But it doesn't matter anyhow because I have just been fired." With that, Judy vanished to her dressing room. Fired or not, both Judy and irate Ben Maksik had had enough, Claiming that he had advanced her \$40,000 (not so, said Judy) for her scheduled 34 week act at \$25,000 a week, Maksik argued that his star had reneged on her contract, rushed in Singer Denise Darcel as a replacement, Holed up at a Park Avenue hotel, Judy admittedly broke, was seen dancing with Husband-Manager Sid Luft, whom she is suing for divorce, at expensive Manhattan night spots. Then came the law. After she failed to appear at a hearing on an \$8,673 tax bill. New York State agents arrested her, took custody of her jewels and costumes (worth an estimated \$55,-000) because Debtor Garland could not raise the cash for a \$10,000 bond.

Ageless Charmer Mourice Chevolier offered in Manhattan a restrained Gallic comment on le rock 'n' roll américain: "It belongs to the fever of this time, but it will pass because you can't spend a lifetime doing that, you see."

As grim as ever he looked during Britain's finest hour, Old (83) Warrior Sir Winston Churchill, victor over an attack of pneumonia and pleurisy, returned to London with his wife after eleven weeks in Southern France. To cries of "Good old Winnie!" from an airport crowd, the onetime Prime Minister unbent for a grin and



CHURCHILE & WIFE
Victorious return.

wave, bundled himself into a car flying his standard of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, drove off for more rest at his country home, Chartwell.

As the guest of ample, agile Bestie
Braddock, Labor M.P. from Liverpool,
Heavyweight Champion Floyd Potterson
turned up for a queit session of Britain's
House of Commons, and on his tour
parried questions with the noncommittal
skill of a Cabinet minister. What about
attacks on boaring "I wouldn't like to
make any comment," said Floyd. "But
dock, "that boaring for every physically fit
boy gives him balance, judgment and
sportsmanship's Replied Patterson, after



Patterson & Braddock Skilled parry.

deep thought: "Definitely." Viewing the Thames. Visitor Patterson delivered a judgment on the great grey river that any Englishman would accept: "Mighty cold."

In West Palm Beach, Fla., aging (49) Glamour Boy Porfirio Rubirose, a sometime auto racer, was caught by police with his Ferrari down, charged with speeding, making a wrong turn and driving with an ear-tuffling muffler, halled to headquarters, where he paid a \$25 fine. Huffed Rubi: "I was only trying to reach the bank in a hurry."

When his frazzle-pated Actress-Wife Elsonchester flew into London, Cinemanmonto Chorles Loughton was on hand to greet her, clapped a connubial paw about her shoulders for the press. Current project for the oft-paired (Winness for the Prosecution, Henry VIII) acting Laughtons: supporting roles in a sex-drenched



Laughton & Lanchester
Different sex.

play (The Party), described by Welshborn Author Jane Arden as about "the kind of people who have too much to give the world and end up in psychic wards," Added Laughton: "Françoise Sagan's sex is an empty kind of sex. This is full of life, Quite different."

Garbed in a grey pin-striped suit, grey shirt, and black hnitted tie. HA mmy's onetime missile chief, outspoken Lieut, and the suit of the

Less than a week after he was dragooned into an appearance on Hollywood's Occar-awarding TV show (Thue, April 7), rugged Cinemactor Clork (Ram Stiem, Ram Deep) Golde sounded off Stiem, Ram Deep) Golde sounded off peeper for the Chicago Sun Times; "US a monster, the mortal enemy of movies. I won't presume to tell other actors what to do, but so far as I'm concerned, this is a bitter war between movies and television. And I'm stirtly a movie man."

David Sornoff, 67, houncy hoard chair of plant Radio Copp of America, at waiting for Although he holds 21 honorary doctorates (among them: D.Sc. from Notre Dame, LLD. from the University of Pennsylvania), Russian-born Tycono Sarnofi lett school after the eighth grade. Last weck at a special assembly, Mantan's Suyvessan High School awarded "outstanding achievement in science, industry and public affairs."

THE PRESS

The Insider

(See Cover)

Andrei Gromyko looked up with a rare, quizzical grin at the burly, bulgy-eyed visitor, "Ah. Mr. Gunther!" he exclaimed. "You must be Inside something!" Foreign Minister Gromyko was right. This week-17 months, 23,000 miles and 550 pages later-the presses are rolling out John Gunther's latest massive contribution to the school of reporting that bears his

Gunther's reporting has made him more famous than most of the people he reports on. Yet he still basks in the celebrity of news-making titans, drops their names like trophies into his own entry in Who's Who in America:

Has interviewed Lloyd George, Presi-Carol of Rumania, Gandhi, Trotsky, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, President Quezon of Philippines, Presidents Car-denas and Avila Camacho of Mexico:



GUNTHER INSIDE AFRICA (BELGIAN CONGO) For a leaman in seven-league boots, also trophies among the titans,

trademark. Its title: Inside Russia Today (Harper; \$5.95).

Reporter Gunther, 56, tucks the world's biggest country under his belt with his sixth Inside job in 22 years of chewing up the globe in continent-sized chunks. Few others would dare even to attempt a comprehensive survey of Russia in 24 chapters (including one called "A History of Russia in Half an Hour"). But no other reporter has ever plowed or plucked on Gunther's gargantuan scale. A hulking (6 ft. 1 in., 238 lbs.) legman in sevenleague boots, he has at once traveled more miles, crossed more frontiers, interviewed more statesmen, earned more money (more than \$1,000,000), written more books and sold more copies (more than 2,000,000) than any single other newsman, Gunther's bestselling Insides, crisscrossing every continent but Australia, have traveled even farther than Gunther. In all, 13 of his books have been translated into 87 languages, massively pirated in Asia, published behind the Iron Curtain.

Vargas of Brazil: Marshal Tito of Vugoslavia, Pope Pius XII. Premier de Gasperi of Italy, Nehru, Emperor Hiro hito of Japan, General MacArthur, and

Asked by a minor Russian official how his first day in Moscow had gone, Gunther shrugged: "Moderately well." Pausing for effect, he added: "I met, shook hands with, and had brief interchanges of conversation with Khrushchev, Bulganin, Zhukov, Molotov, Gromyko and Shepilov, That's all," Many of the world's grandest panjandrums go out of their way to butter up Insider Gunther, and some are his good friends. To introduce him on an Indiawide radio hookup, Nehru in 1938 went on the air for the first time in his career, When Gunther began working on 1947's Inside U.S.A., governors and senators across the land heaped him with invitations to interviews and conferences. The VIPs who are pumped by Gunther

also turn to him for information. Says Egypt's President Nasser: "You have to take Gunther seriously, because he tells both sides," Inside Europe landed in Churchill's library (and so firmly in Hitler's bad book that Gunther was marked for postwar liquidation by the Nazis). Inside Asia was on Harry Truman's desk when he broadcast his V-J day speech. Inside Africa was studied dutifully by Russia's Dmitry Shepilov, who cited it in a United Nations tirade against British colonialism, and by Richard Nixon, whose party was weighted with copies of the book on his 1957 visit to Africa.

Froth v. Fundamentals. John Gunther's critics often scorn his slickly, quickthrough hotel windows. He has been dubbed "the Book-of-the-Month Club's Marco Polo," a "Jonah among journalists." "master of the once-over-lightly." Gunther brushed off Venezuela in 24 hours while researching Inside Latin America, skipped the Ivory Coast entirely on his Inside Africa trip. At the start of his 17 months on the road for Inside U.S.A., Gunther himself recalls, he sped out of Rhode Island in horror after realizing suddenly that he had spent "eight whole days" on his first and small-

His judgments on occasion prove as hasty as his stopovers. In 1055's Inside Africa he predicted confidently that independence would not come soon to Morocco; less than a year after Inside Africa appeared on the bookstalls, Morocco was independent. The last 1951 edition of Inside U.S.A. perpetuates Stevenson Democrat Gunther's three-year-old thumbsdown verdict on Earl Warren (whom he had not met): "He will never set the world on fire or even make it smoke." In all his 35 years as a foreign-news specialist, Gunther has never learned a foreign language. His critics also take him to task for deliberately passing up fundamentals for froth. Inside Africa, chided the sober Times of India, has only "one page dealing with the Moroccan economy, and four giving an account of a dinner with El Glaoui

Drawing the Maps. Gunther as a bookjournalist lacks the originality and pro-fundity of Rebecca (Meaning of Treason) West, the stylistic graces of Negley (Way of a Transgressor) Farson, John (Hiroshima) Hersey or Vincent (Personal History) Sheean. Yet none matches him for sheer scope, reportorial zest, or, most notably, the gift of popularizing remote places and difficult subjects. Says Critic Clifton Fadiman: "Gunther is a born teacher; he doesn't miss a fact-trick. His books are almost too easy to read; because of that, they seem superficial. But he's taught us a hell of a lot about our world, in primer terms. He's drawn the maps for us. He did for us what H. G. Wells did years ago.' To the task Gunther brings driving

curiosity, elephantine memory, gregarious charm, ferocious vitality. Reporter Gunther also has phenomenally sharp ears and eves for the telling anecdote and the detail that vividly catches the mood. He has a homing instinct for the essentials in a complex situation. He is a master of the art of brain-picking—and of choosing the right brain to pick. From careful homework, he knows precisely what information his story needs, and can extract it with the efficiency of an automatic orange

squeezer. Though widely hailed as a reporter. Gunther is at least as good a rewriteman. He can take widely scattered strands of information-from books, statistics, official reports, newspaper clippings-and weave them into a pattern that is not only meaningful but brightly his own. Says "Jimmy" Sheean: "He is no mere compiler, for all his massive array of facts. He has repeatedly proved readable to a degree which no assembly of facts could explain. The zest with which he relishes his material gives it the breathless flavor of discovery every time, even aside from the liveliness of the writing." Gunther's success as a popularizer also springs from his skill in communicating ideas in terms of people. "Gunther is a firm believer in the Great Man theory," Critic Fadiman points out. "The picturesque foci are the men themselves. This is how you make institutionalized power clear. It's more interesting to talk about the Pope than the Catholic Church.'

Three-Day S.O.B. Gunther's Inside have improved almost steadily as he has kept turning them out; he concedes that the years have made him "more guarded and judicious." Says he: "All those books and concess of educating myself and publicious and publicious that the publicious of the publicious and special state of the publicious of the publicious and specialists. Inside Russia Today, in some ways his most challengia assignment of the publicious some ways his most challengia assignment.

Inevitably, he will be chided for Rusin attempting so huge a task, and glibness in its execution. In fact, though the book is sprinkled with such minor bobbles as his reference to a nonexistent 25-kopek piece, these are heavily outweighed by his sound reporting, his artful wrap-up of others' findings, and his sober conclusions. Unlike most books on Russia, Gunther's Soviet survey is fortified with perspective gained on three other professional sojourns between 1928 and 1939 for as much as five months at a time. Chuckles Gunther: "When people ask how that s.o.b. dared visit a new country for three days and write about it like an authority. I feel like asking, 'How long did Gibbon spend in Constantinople?' Of course Gibbon never visited Constantinople.

Months before he set out to inspect Russia in 156, Gunther buried his Roman nose in books digests of Soviet newspapers, and a magpie's mountain of clips that he has amassed in more than 150 years. As always when mounting an expedition, Reporter Gunther wrote to dozens of functionaries whom he hoped to interview—and got three replies. Armed with standard 50-ddy tourist visas. Reporter 44, flew into Moscow in October at the height of the Hungarian quisibility.

His first day there, Gunther briskly in-

GUNTHER INSIDE RUSSIA

John Gunther's Inside Russia Today is the profile of a nation—part guide-book, part political primer, part intelligence report. Much of the vast mosaic of lacts, impressions, statistics and insights will be familiar to well-informed readers, but the design is unique and uniquely Gunther's, and so are some of the brightest fragments:

The first physical impression I had of Russia, as we descended from the plane, was the quality of the metal addert—flimsy, antique, short by half a step, and made of some queer light intense later, I saw similar ladders. The Russians can build a ten-billion electron-volt cyclotron, but a good simple flashlight seems beyond them. Priority goes to what counts; mobody cares if you break a leg hoisting yourself on an in the sky is something else again, in the sky is something else again.

The whole country has a fixation on shoes. Moscow is the city where, if Marilyn Monroe should walk down the street with nothing on but shoes, people would stare at her feet first. Clothes have no shape; but then nei-ther have most Russian women. Mener are short and squat, built like square corks. Moscow would look 100% better if every citizen lost so like square.

Khrushchev looks, even in winter, as if he had planned to go to a yachting party, and then changed his mind when half-dressed.

Almost everything about Mikoyan seeme excessive—the sharpness and glitter of his dark eyes, the flash of his clenched teeth, and the arch in his nose, which looks like a small twisted club. He dresses with a certain flamboyance, and one visitor to Moscow, taking a good look at him, said, "A gangster in two silk shirts."

Very few Americans in Moscow have ever passed the Soviet driving test. Among other things, you have to be approved by a panel of physicians, including an eye doctor, a cardiologist, a, back specialist, and one who tests reflexes in the soles of your feet. You have to work out traffic problems with model cars on something that looks like a parchesi board, and prove that you can take apart and mount an engine.

Mental illness is a serious problem in the U.S.S.R.; there has been in particular a disconcerting rise in schizophrenia since the war. In theory, no such thing as a neurotic exists in the U.S.S.R., since it is held that mixed-up people and misfits with personal conflicts cannot arise in a "Classless" so ciety. Psychoanalysis does not exist in the Soviet Union.

We heard one story of a painter who did nothing but portraits of Stalin; he had a big backlog of these in his studio, which, since the coming of de-Stalinization, he cannot sell, and he has been wind

Foreign films are trickling in, but none from the U.S. Gina Lollobrigida is hot ferrite. Moral solution is a under the year—and was shocked. Love scenes are permitted in movies, and kissing even takes place on the stage, something taboo in Stalin's day. Recordings of American jazz bring bizarre prices on the black market, as much as \$70.00 for a single record.

Scarcely a day passes in Moscow now without the return to his family, if the family has survived, of a man who may have been locked up beyond the Arctic Circle for 10, 15 or even 20 years.

It is my duty to report that one mosque in Bukhara has been converted into a poolroom, not very handsome, and that Samarkand, the pivot of the old Silk Road to China, has traffic lights more or less like those on Fifth Avenue.

The average Russian loy or girl estements have the more than five times the amount of science and mathematics that is stipulated for entrance even into subjulated for entrance even into saltitution as a specialized American institution as MLIT. Every Russian student is paid to go to college. The Russians have the most formidable educational machine in the world, but they are also the most ignorant people in the world about affairs outside their own country.

With certain exceptions, the Soviet unhorities translate nothing that does not serve a utilitatian or propagands upprose. Two big hits in Moscow were The Quiet American, by Graham Cereme, and The Old Man and the Man of the Cereme, and The Old Man and the Man of the Cereme, and The Old Man and the Man of the Cereme, and the Cereme, and the Cereme, the Cereme Cereme, and the Sea of the Cereme Cereme, and the Cereme Cereme

I asked a veteran diplomat if the Soviet attitude was, on a certain subject, "genuine" and "sincere." He answered dryly: "The most menacing thing about this country is that its leaders are the most sincere liars in history. When uttering the basest lies, they are at their most sincere.

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formed a startled Intourist official that he had no intention of making only the rubbernecking rounds of collective farms and model factories. Boomed Gunther: "I want to see a really good lunatic asylum, an academy where young artists are trained, and a musician," He saw themas well as ballets, church services and plays (including a "stunning" Macbeth). He foraged busily from Moscow's P.S. 151 to a children's nursery where they had never heard of diapers. He reached some of the top brass on the merry-go-round of diplomatic receptions, quizzed dozens of functionaries who are not normally tapped by Western newsmen, and with a rarely granted 20-day visa extension went by excursion steamer and plane to the antique fastnesses of Russian Asia.

Inside Out. Back in Manhatan in James 1957 with a port and proper size of the proper size

Methodically as a mason, Gunther had used and used and used and used multicolored manila folders for every chapter and subsection. Into the room-long row of folders he piled notes, clippings, docums of much education?", "All small talk in modern Russian novels is about nuts and bolts." Settling down at his battered Smith-Corona typewriter, across from a control of the control of

After at least one rewrite of each chapter, Gunther and his wife checked it for accuracy, shipped it off for closer scrutiny by a Russian scholar. Whole sections had (though Gunther had foreseen Bulgania's celipse). Near press time he had to turn out a new, unexpected foreword: "The Sputniks and the Future." In the last feverish months, he spent up to 14 hours a foreword with the future of the control of the c

Cavior & Cagnac. Depile his \$1,000. coo-plus earnings. Author Gunther is perennially strapped. He was forced to interrupt work on Inside Africa to pick up much-needed fees from a lecture tour. Something he had always staunchly refused to do: an Inside blurb for an advertiser. Hired by a pharmaceutical manufacturer, he ground out a 5,000-word piece Pitzer, I did not know the difference between an antibiotic and a housefly"). Typically, Gunther carned his fee (more than



Once a gravel pit bringing \$3,320 per year in taxes, this land now yields \$325,000

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turing facilities for 31 of the nation's leading companies. And Needham receives \$325,000 in taxes.

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\$12,500) by traveling 2,000 miles and interviewing 50 Pfizerlings.

Gunther's explanation for the financial situation: "I've eaten every book by the time it's published," He helps support "13 and a cinnamon poodle named Josephine, has fixed expenses of \$21,000 a year "be-fore buying a single hamburger." More to the point, he prefers filet mignon, A check-grabbing bon vivant, he turns pale at the thought of scaling down his caviarand-cognac way of life-and managed to stay in the pink in Russia, where caviar cost \$1.35 a portion, cognac up to \$2.25 a snifter. He wears custom-made suits from London and monogrammed shirts from Paris (though they do nothing for his built-in rumples). Asked his favorite color. Gunther beams: "Smoked salmon-Prunier's of course not Reuben's." Nor would Host Gunther dream of serving domestic champagne at his massive parties. For one gala, co-hosted at the Gunthers' house by Claude Philippe of the Waldorf, liveried footmen carried scrolls to invite the 80 guests.

Child in a Hurry. John Joseph Gunther was born Aug. 3, 1901, in North Side Chicago. From his father, Eugene Mc-Clellan Gunther, a convivial drifter, he inherited big-boned bulk and heroic alcoholic capacity. From their schoolteachermother, Lisette Schoeninger Gunther, John and sister Jean took on lifelong respect for book learning. As a sickly eleven-vear-old. John showed precocious talent as a rewriteman by compiling a children's encyclopedia from John Clark Ridpath's Cyclopedia of Universal History, Contents: "All the Necessary Statistics of the World," "World Battleships, "Greek and Roman Mythology with Genealogic Tables of Gods." "List of Spe-

cies of World Animals."

Gunther remembers himself as "an appalling, monstrous child who wanted to do
t all." In the Lake View High School
magazine, he broke into type at 16 with
an essay on the Russian Revolution. At
20. English Major Gunther wrote 20 U.S.
publishers that he would review their
books in a literary column he had started
room, followed up by soliciting puffs on
the column from such critical luminaries
as H. L. Mencken and Harry Hansen.

He was in such a hurry to be on his way that he left the university without bothering to pick up his Phi Beta Kappa key, In 1922, after a bicycling trip through Europe, he went confidently to work as 87;4-week cut on the Chicago Daily 87;4-week cut on the Chicago Daily broke in 1924, he landed one of his first Teapt to Demo blocked like. In a Dreathless plant of the property of t

whatever to a teapot [or] to a dome."
"Inside Fodor." Soon afterward, the cocky young reporter put in for the Chicago Daily News's foreign service, which

then boasted such prestigieus byliners as Paul Scott Mowrer, his brother Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Hal O'Flaherty, Junius Wood, Turned down, Gunther quit his S§5-4-week Job and hopped a ship for S§5-4-week Joh and hopped a ship for by the Newi's London bureau, 2) fred when Chicago spotted his byline. After six months with the United Press in London, he was taken on by the Newi's Paris bureau and launched into an invaluable round as continental swingman, filling in Europe.

In 1930 Correspondent Gunther won an assignment to Vienna—and a seat in the world's most exciting press box. As Europe sputtered toward war, Vienna bezines ranging from Foreign Affairs to Woman's Home Companion.

Footnote to History. The germ of Inside Europe was planted in Gunther by Harper's Editor Cass Canfield after 1931's Washington Merry-Go-Round, by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, created a demand for uninhibited political reporting. In 1934 Gunther reluctantly agreed that he might do a book on Europe's political leaders if Harper's put up what he considered an "impossible" \$5,000 advance. He got the advance, slaved over the book at night while working in the Daily News's London bureau. With help. as he acknowledged, from "colleagues in 20 countries," he did the job in six months. Given its final title by Gunther at the last



VIENNA CORRESPONDENT GUNTHER & FRIENDS* IN 1933 The trick was in choosing the right brain to pick.

came a vantage point from which U.S. correspondents shaped a new tradition of alert, informed foreign reporting that gave readers back home the world's best European coverage. From such resident and visiting firemen as the New York Evening Post's Dorothy Thompson, I.N.S.'s late H. R. Knickerbocker (who once interviewed Stalin's mother), the Chicago Tribune's William (Berlin Diary) Shirer, and Author Sheean, Correspondent Gunther busily soaked up lore and legends that never made the news stories. Gunther's most valuable mentor: the New York Evening Post's M. W. ("Mike") Fodor, dean of Balkan correspondents, who helped the young Chicagoan so generously that fellow newsmen later dubbed Inside Europe "Inside Fodor."

For all his brain-picking, Gunther was so likable and professionally esteemed that he was elected first president of Vienna's Anglo-American Press Association in 1931. With his small, assertive first wife Frances, Gunther was as famed even then for doughty partying as for hard work. In his spare time, fast-working Gunther worde dozens of political pieces for magatory. moment, Inside Europe became an overnight hit. In five revised editions it has sold some 650,000 copies worldwide, gone into 70 printings in the U.S., where it still sells 1,200 copies a year.

With less than \$2,500 in savings, Gunther left the Chicago Daily News for the third and last time. He has not worked on a newspaper since. But in 1943 Gunther served the whole U.S. press as pool reporter at General Dwight D. Eisenhower's Allied general headquarters during the \$5: cilian invasion, later published a Sicilian cilian invasion, later published a Sicilian tress Miriam Hopkins "with love"). Gunther did not include in the book

Guntaer and not medium in the book his own footnote to history. When the U.S.'s invasion commander, Major General George Patton, refused to let Eisenhower ashore early, it was Gunther who spotted a quiet Sicilian cove from their destroyer. He told Ike: "General, I can write a story that will make every newspaper in the world tomorrow. The first

Next to Gunther (left), Correspondent M. W. Fodor and wife, Frances Gunther, Dorothy Thompson and husband Sinclair Lewis.



After 15 years of continuous operation the Yoder Type-M Electri-Resistance Weld Tube Mill shown here, is still produced to the Weld Tube Mill shown here, is still produced to the Weld Tube Still shown here, is still proper to the Produced tubing is the basic component of the famous "Monro-Mattic" diameter (plus several other sizes) the tubing is made from 22 gauge strip in one continuous operation . . . it is automated to the well-well still stil

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The Gunthers at Home
The witty, the pretty, and a private memoir of suffering.

paragraph will be this: 'The commander in chief of the Allied Forces of Liberation set foot on the soil of occupied Europe for the first time today.' 'Says Gunther: ''Ike gave me a long, dirty look and said: 'It would serve a good propaganda purpose, I think.' 'I' Twenty minutes later, Gunther got his story.

Denth Be Not Proud. Insider Gunther, who says he "would give all those middle who says he "would give all those middle still writing bad ones. He has published four uncelebrated novels. His longest-remembered work, nonetheless; is less likely to be one of the Insides than a short (567 pages) book called Death Be Not Proud—a tender, harrowing vignette of walor and suffering.

John and Frances Gunther's first brush with death came in 1020, when their only daughter Judy died at four months of a glandular ailment. In April 1946 they learned that their only son, then 16, had a brain tumor. For 15 months Johnny, a lively, charming youngster, clung heroically to life and sanity. Though Frances (who now lives in Jerusalem) had divorced Gunther in 1944, they fought an agonizing side-by-side battle for Johnny's life. In desperation they consulted more than 30 doctors, tried such extreme treatments as intravenous mustard-gas injections, which had never before been tried on a brain patient. Throughout the ordeal, Gunther wrestled with the added burden of completing Inside U.S.A.

When Johnny died, his father wrote Death as a private memoir, but was persuaded by friends that it would inspire other parents in similar statis. Gunther has given his \$1,500 in royalties from the book to children's cancer research, and Harper's has also contributed its profit, it is not to the state of the property of the property of the profit of t

a poem. Gunther and his second wife Jane, whom he married in 1948 (her first husband: Newscaster John W. Vandercook), are the parents of a handsome, adopted two-year-old named Nicholas, over whom, as a friend says. "John glows and grins like a fond mother."

The Darkening Continent. On the first leg of his 1952 reporting safari for Inside Africa, Gunther awoke to another nightmare: he was going blind. With cataracts closing over both eyes, he explored the darkening continent for 101 months and 40.000 miles without even a weekend off. ground out nine magazine articles on the road. Unable to read his minute reporter's scribble, he could never have finished the assignment if willowy, tough-fibered Iane had not been along. She scrawled notes on interviews, digested reams of background material, took thousands of photographs for Gunther to pore over back in Manhattan.

To meet the deadline for the book, plus a dozen articles for magazines (Look, Reader's Digest) that had helped to hank-roill the trip, he was unable to spare had been as the second of the two operations that eventually restored almost complete vision through bottle-thick spectacles. Against dwindling sight and funds, Gunther, a hunt-and-peck typist, had his typewriter equipped eyedrops that enabled him to read and write only for two hours at a stretch. Says Janes: "The house was littered with

magnifying glasses."

Name-Wonder. Before going off to
the hospital, Gunther gallantly tossed a
farewell shindig, insisted on greeting each
guest without help, though he almost had
to rub noses before he could recognize
them. It was a typical gesture. Anything
but the traditionally tough, cynical
newsman, Gunther fairly quivers with
delight at meeting people, deeply craves

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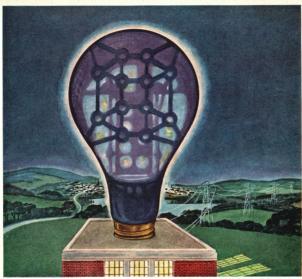


their approval. Says one intimate: "He has no acquaintances-only best friends.' Gunther's best friends, who tend to be conspicuously witty or pretty, run a stellar range from Addams, Charles, to Vera. To Book-of-the-Month Club Judge John Mason Brown, "John's foible isn't name-dropping, it's namewonder. He's never got over the mica that's in names. He has a child's sense of giving a party, a fairyland belief in celebrities." One fairyland fable who slips frequently in and out of the house on East 62nd Street is Greta Garbo, the 'G.G." to whom John Gunther dedicated Inside Russia Today, along with "G. and V." (Socialite George Schlee and his wife, onetime Fashion Designer Valentina, who introduced Garbo to the Gunthers).

As a host. Gunther likes to invite at least 75 people and mix such disparate guests as Foreign Affairs Editor Hamilton Fish Armstrong and Audrey Hepburn, Marlene Dietrich and the Duchess of Windsor. He dotes on introducing the famed to the famed in glowing detail, as if they inhabited far-distant planets. One occasion when Gunther skipped such identification was in presenting Paul Auriol to the Duke of Windsor, who murmured: "Don't I know something about your father?" The glacial reply: "Possibly, He's President of France," (The duke was repaid at the same party when the Adman-Philanthropist Albert Lasker lengthily congratulated him in the innocent belief that he was the real-life hero of the newly opened Broadway musical, The King and I.)

"Myself — with Fingers Crossed," What does Gouther believe in 2" I believe," says he, "in myself—with fingers crossed," Pafing thoughtfully on his everpresent Mariboro, Gunther adds: "I have no deep, institutionalized religious beliefs, I believe in the fact." On looking in his provess as a journalist—Gunther finds: "I'm terribly limited, I completely lack intensity of soul, I'm not original. I'm really only a competent observer who works terribly hard at doing a job well."

Last month, after finishing Russia, Gunther plunged into a quick biography of Albert Lasker, one of the "small" books that "I play with my left hand" (others: Roosevelt in Retrospect, The Riddle of MacArthur). After the 1960 election, he intends to write his longplanned companion to Inside U.S.A., a book on U.S. politics. He will also edit Doubleday's ambitious Mainstream of Modern World History series. He is making notes for an autobiographical book on the people and events he has covered, and is pondering a biography of his longtime friend Sinclair Lewis, Next year he plans to go Inside Australia. It is virtually the earth's last unguntherized land mass. By the time the book comes out, explorers of outer space may have given him new worlds to conquer. Frets Gunther: "What disturbs and upsets me is that there is not time or freedom or energy enough to do all the things I would like to do.'



Pacific Gas and Electric Company and General Electric have built a plant to obtain operational data for large-scale nuclear power projects. Shell lubricates the turbine which supplies 5000 KW of power to 47 California counties.

Oil for an atomic lamp

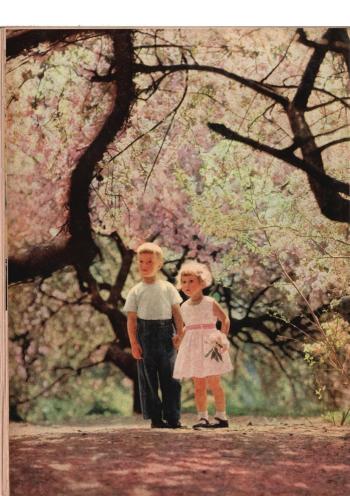
At General Electric's Vallecitos Atomic Laboratory near Pleasanton, California, Pacific Gas & Electric and GE have recently completed the nation's first privately financed atomic power plant.

In this station, the turbine is turned by steam fed directly from the atomic reactor. This direct connection between reactor and turbine eliminates the need for a "heat exchanger" system, but-it creates a new challenge to lubrication because radioactive steam reaches the turbine. For the answer to this new challenge in turbine lubrication, the builders turned to Shell, pioneer in lubricants for atomic installations. Today the turbine plant is lubricated exclusively by Shell.

And the experience gained here by General Electric, PG&E, and Shell will soon be put to work on the larger atomic installations that are to come.

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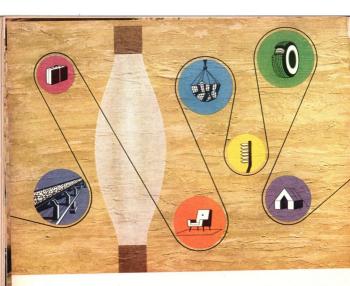




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sorbers, sporting equipment, and paper.
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in 1957—and demand is still growing.
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SPORT



CHAMPION BASSEY (RIGHT) AT WORK Tilt for a windmill,

Razzberry for Ricardo

Ricardo ("Pajarito") Moreno, 21, idol of Mexico, flung his 125 lbs. out of his comer and rocked World Featherweight Champion Hogan Bassey with a couple of punches that hung the little Nigerian rubber-legged on the ropes. "Stop zee fight! Stop zee fight before he keels heem!" screamed Paiarito's souped-up fans.

Unfortunately for Pajarito, neither the referee nor Bassey was listening. After a between-rounds breather in Los Angeles' Wrigley Field last week, Bassey came back to throw so many punches so fast that his muscular Mexican opponent might as well have been tilting with a windmill. A savage uppercut separated Moreno from his mouthpiece with such violence that third-row fans caught the spray. Even when he was completely off balance, Bassey almost removed Moreno from his haircut with a pair of left hooks and a right uppercut delivered in splitsecond succession. At the end of the third round Pajarito went down for good. Pajarito's defeat was a national disaster

to should stray of Meeticans who is business to a stampeding northward for days. They had jammed up at border stations, Strapped for space on airlines. So many of them swarmed into the stadium that when the band struck up The Stars-Spangled Bonner to start the brawl, the music was drowned out by their shouls of "Down in front!" After Moreno was peeded off the canvas and the amounter asked for "a hand for section readed with a raucous Meetican razzberry.

Pajarito and his countrymen had been completely convinced by a compact (5 ft. 3 in.; 124 lbs.) little man whose square name is Okon Bassey Asuque, Esq., M.B.E.* His ebony fists are probably the

* Member of the Order of the British Empire, an honor bestowed four months ago by Queen Elizabeth for Bassey's services to Nigerian swiftest pair of weapons in the prize ring, and his Oxford-accented speech is certainly the arrest; "When I awoke the morning of the fight and saw it was raining, I actually wept. I was emotionally prepared to fight that night, and a delay would have been annoying."

Born 25 years ago in Calabar, Nigeria, Hogan (an Anglicized version of his first name Okon) began boxing when he was twelve. In the ten years since he started fighting for pay, he has moved to Liveringht with only ten losses. He won the featherweight title last summer by beating Algeria's Cherif Hamia. And last week not even Los Angeles' visiting Mexicans would challenge Bassey's manager, George Biddles, when he announced elegantly: some time as featherweight chammion."

One of a Kind

By the time he had turned 16, Herbert O. Vardley had a head start down the road to juvenile delinquency. His mother died and left him szoo, and his father left him taste for high life in the local saloons, and at the turn of the century, Worthington, Ind. was loaded with them. But Herbert was saved by sport. Monty, the boss of his favorite barroom, was a gambler who of that great indoor game—solve of the great game of the game of the great game of the game of th

Yardley has never forgotten the man who dealt out that helping hand. "I have consistently won at poker all my life,' says he in The Education of a Poker Player (Simon & Schuster: \$3.95). "I do not believe in luck—only in the immuta-ble law of averages." So skilled did Yardlev become in the mathematics of that immutable law that he was able to make his prowess pay off in other fields. He organized a U.S. cryptographic bureau during World War I, won a Distinguished Service Medal for breaking the Japanese diplomatic code, and told about it after the war in the bestselling The American Black Chamber, Between wars he served in China as a cryptanalyst for Chiang Kaishek. But whatever he did, wherever he went, his greatest pleasure always came

from poker.

Shorps & Suckers. One key to a successful game, Yardley learned early, is to be observant, to study the others at the table until you know all their idiosyncrasies. When players check, call or bet, "can detect a slight indection of voice and read what it means." The carrest student serutifized eard sharps and suckers from Indiana to Chungking—and while he part-

At the 1921 disarmament conference in Washington, where the U.S. and Britain demanded a 10-10-6 naval ratio with Japan, the Japanesea insisted that they would settle for no less natural to-10-7. But because Vardley was reading the Japanese secret cables from Tokyo, the U.S. confidently stood pat in the knowledge that the Japanese deepate would throw in his hand.

ed them from their cash, some of them came apart themselves. He was at Monty's Place in Worthington the morning a traveling salesman named Jake Moses sat in a "friendly" game and was bluffed out of

"friendly" game and was bluffed out of ten trunks full of shoes. He watched Bones Alverson, a slow-witted farmer, bet his heavily mortgaged land against a traveling tent show, and die of a heart attack when he drew a winning four accs.

When he got to the Orient, Yardley happily found nothing inscrutable about the old China poker hands. Around the table in the Chungking Hostel, he recalls, there were such worldly adversaries as Herr Neilson, the Generalisismo's anti-from Trust Magazine" named Terddy White, and Mickey, a plump, cigar-smoking woman who turned out to be Writer Emily Hahn, in China to do the history of the three Soong sisters. The place was full of poker patsies, and Vardley put to profitable use the carefully calculated rules on the control of the control of

Don't drink while playing. You may bet that black is white.

¶ Don't stay in a game unless there are at least three suckers. If possible, sit to their left and let them do your betting for you.

Don't overvalue or undervalue your opponent's intellect. Identify yourself with his cumping.

with his cunning.

¶ Don't forget that 75% of all cardplayers are simpletons.

Don't try to bluff a winner.

Don't ever play unless you think you

have the best hand or the makings of one.

Don't become interested in second-best hands.

¶ Don't ever stay for the third card in stud with less than jack-10. The secret of



SPORTSMAN YARDLEY AT PLAY An ear for the scrutable.



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stud is to stay on higher cards than your opponents do.

¶ Don't ever stay on a short pair in draw. You need at least two kings. ¶ Don't think you can win at table stakes

if you cannot win at limit poker. A sound player can win in any poker game.

Today at 68, Yardley still plays tight, winning poker. He is so tough a competitor that even before he published his book, friends at the National Press Club in Washington would desert his table and jump to another game the minute they saw a chance. Now that his warning to suckers is in circulation, he is finding it hard to get anybody to take a hand in a friendly little game.

Scoreboard

¶ After warming up with an easy 1,500-meter freestyle victory at the AAU. national indoor swimming championships in New Haven, Australian Ohympian Murray Rose, 15, felt so relaxed that he forgot might in the 22-09d, grind. With only 20 yds. left to 20, Murray, now a Southern California freshman, suddenly realized the race was almost over. He thrashed up to third to touch out his countryman and collegemate. Jon Henricks, in a meetercord 2:02,5.

¶ Stumpy Jockey Steve Brooks, 16, who has been going around in winning track circles for almost 10 years, rode to greater gloy at Florida's Gulfstream Park. Slashing away with his skillful whip, Steve got a two-year-old bay filly named Tempest Tossed to stay in front of her field for three furlongs, and became the seventh jockey in U.S. racing history to ride 3,000 winners.

¶ Using the traditional English stroke with its long lay-back, a favored Cambridge crew led Oxford and its American-style oarsmen all the way along the 4-mile-374-yd, course on the rain-and-wind-roiled Thames and won by 3½ lengths.
¶ Golf pros put up with a lot to compete for more than \$200 not prize money at 10 for more than \$200 not prize money at 10.

¶ Golf pros put up with a lot to compete for more than \$500,000 in pitze money at Business Engineer George S. May's four Tam O'Shanter Deep in numbers on their backs, refrain from throwing clubs when they flub shots, even mind their language. But when the Professional Golfer's Association refused to let May pocket all the entry fees to help pay the expenses of running his extravaganza, the well-heeled promoter took oftense. He called off the of The University of Dewere postsoned an € The University of Dewere postsoned

• The University of Denver postponed an athetic crisis by remembering that trans-athetic properties of the properties of the properties of the rule book, the university golf team, which often practices at private clubs, faced a season of play restricted to public courses. A likely looking 10-year-old sophoner who had transferred from Doane make the reme—and just as sure not to be welcome at Denvers private clubs. The promising golfer is named Nate Gold-stein. He is a Negro.





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CHOREOGRAPHER GRAHAM IN "CLYTEMNESTRA"

Martha's Return

They were all on hand last week—the critics and choreographers, the dancers, designers and devoted fans—to greet the tiny woman with the haunting eyes and the New England Gothie face. After three years, partly spent touring abroad, Dancer Martha Graham had returned with her ballet company to perform in Manhattan,

bringing with her a satchelful of Graham favorites and two new works; a sophisticated sexual romp called Embattled Garden and an evening-length ballet titled Clytenmestra, the most ambitious effort in years by the priestess of modern dance. Garden, with lush, languid music by Carlos Surinach, was a kind of lovelorn-columnist's tour of Eden, with Adam, Eve. Adams's legendary wife Lilith and a hor-

mone-happy stranger as the disturbed protagonists. In style it was light but pricked with wryly ironic wit, Clytemnestra, with a grindingly dissonant score by Egyptian Composer Halim El-Dabh, was a more impressive work and far more complex. Both its power and its tortuous complexities derived from Choreographer Graham's technique of unfolding the story as a memory of past events sounding shrilly in the echo chamber of Clytemnestra's mind. In four acts. Graham introduced Clytemnestra in Hades, shifted back in time to Clytemnestra's vision of the fate that had led to her murder by her son Orestes, then shifted again to Hades and to the redemption of the mind that had spun out the tale of its own deception. Thus the many-mirrored story was less a study of tragedy's flowering than of the dark roots from which tragedy grows. To translate this study into dance movement was an uncommonly difficult task, and Choreographer Graham did not always succeed. With Clytemnestra (Martha Graham herself) at the ballet's eye, the black-gowned women and loinclothed men about her moved in an unhurried, severely ritualistic style that became occasionally monotonous in the long preludes to violence. But the economy of movement also produced fascinating effects, such as the shuttling plotters' dance in Act II, with Agamemnon's ghost in platform shoes tottering over them like a crippled bird. Throughout, Dancer Graham's movements of whiplike vitality and agonized angularities brought to life the rage in Clytemnestra's mind.

When it was over, the audience rose and gave her one of the finest ovations of her long career. It seemed hard to believe that Dancer Graham is past 60.

SOVIET POP BALLET

THE Bolshoi and Tchaikovsky theaters are only a stout I walk from each other in Moscow, but at first glance their respective products seem to be verts a part. The tions of the classic ballet; the Tchaikovsky's shivers to tions of the classic ballet; the Tchaikovsky's shivers to the explosive hop-stomp-and-ruo of the folk dance. Most Westerners have glimpsed some reflections of the Russian classical style; few have sampled the exubernant dance language of Russia's full folklore. Next week the U.S. will get its first good look at that language when the Moiseyer get in the U.S., arrives at Manhattan's Metropolitan Open House to start a ten-week tour.

On the control of the

the 90 members of the company train in a special department of the Bolshoi School of Ballet.

The breezy, peasant-sturdy Moiseyev Dancers will perform at least a dozen works in the U.S. (see color pages). Most of them are characterized by parade-drilled precision in the mass movements and a kind of frenzied kinetic attack that fills the air with flying forms and blurs the stage with color. The group's most popular number is a satire on Russia's favorite sport, entitled Soccer; in a dazzling mixture of mime, dance and spring-legged acrobatics, the work defines the brawling progress of a match, from the opening whistle to a spectacular save at the goal.

Also in the tour repertory. The Portisans, an episode in the lives of a group of World War II guerrilla fighters, in which the black-clad dancers move in startling initiating of galloping borsemen to the nuise of a Georgian Lexplinks; a slow, weaving dance evocation of the melancholy a Ukrain nin girl feels when her lover leaves for the front, ends with a bravura blaze of tremendous Gopal leaps as the lover terrums triumphant to the village. In contrast with sceres more on less mirroring Soviet life, there are evocation and the bund, performed in Georgia in the 1sth century.

All told, the Moiseyev Dancers will visit eleven cities across the U.S. and Canada. If their experience in London and Paris is any indication, their Russian hoedowns will please the crowds, whet their appetite for the Bolshoi, which is scheduled to arrive in the U.S. in spring 1959.



MOISEYEV DANCERS, in Vesnyanki (Spring Dance), leap in a traditional, spectacular Gopak to demonstrate joy at end of war and reunion of lovers in a Ukrainian village.

SOCCER SCUFFLE, in which dancers struggle in realistic pile-up for an imaginary ball, is highlight of Moiseyev's Soccer, a satirical spoof of Russia's most popular sport.





MOLDAVIAN SUITE, Zhok, is danced by Stalin Prizewinner Tamara Zeifert, wife of Moiseyev, shown beckoning to male partner to join in the lively Lark, one of the suite's three parts.





"POLYANKA" (The Clearing), performed like other dances on a bare stage, depicts members of a collective farm gaily flirting in woods during Sunday frolic.



The Button-Down Hair Shirt

When Nathan Marab Pusey took over the presidency of Harvard five years ago, he was a new broom that swept in religion. An even never if considerably smaller from in more trying to sweep phasis on religion were being brezily challenged by a second-year graduate student in philosophy. William Warren Bartley III ('80). Vehicle of his attack: an "harton-down hair shirt."

Even before his installation as president. Pusey used an address at the Harvard Divinity School (TIME, Oct. 5 1953) to criticize the spiritual outlook of Harvard's President (1869-1909) Charles William Eliot as badly out of date, placing "its greatest reliance on increased knowledge and good works." Pusey beefed up Harvard's anemic Divinity School from a \$1,000,000 endowment to \$7,000,-000, corralled a dazzling collection of theological big-leaguers, including Paul Tillich, Richard R. Niebuhr, Amos Wilder, Georges Florovsky, Douglas Horton, George A. Buttrick, George H. Williams. Memorial Church, once sparsely attended, now teems with students who come Sundays to hear Presbyterian Buttrick fulfill his official function as Preacher to the University. Bartley's quarrel with all this: religion in a university should not subordinate thinking to commitment or individual, disciplined analysis to "Big

Committed Teaching? There is a wide division among faculty and administrative officers at Harvard, says Bartley, on two Pusey tenets. The first is that religion should be taught by men who are committed to it. Against this he cites Philosophy Professor Morton White in a speech at Hillel House: "There have been great Catholic students of Catholic theology and great non-Catholic students of it. There have been great Protestant students of Jewish theology. There have been great Jewish students of Catholic theology . . . A scholar and teacher must insist that it is possible to understand a statement without accepting it, to understand a style of literature without admiring it, to understand the motives of Napoleon, Caesar or Stalin without praising them.

The second Pusey position with which Bartley takes issue is that religion should be "a unifying force in the curriculum be "a unifying force in the curriculum to the play this role. Bartley and the state of the st



TV PASSION PLAY
The Virgin was anybody's mum.

Who is a Wind Bog? Bartley would return to President Ellor's "minimum" faith of "love and service to one's neighbour and service to one's neighbour and the service to one's neighbour affect humanity." These teness be would buttress with President Emeritus James B. Conant's basic answer to the challenge of the Soviet or fascist view of life—a faith in a "wide diversity of beliefs and the tolerance of this diversity."

President Eliot's cautious humanism was not so unrealistic, says Bartley, as the "latter-day optimism" of President Pusey, which expects help "from only one kind of contemporary thinker; the flashy



HARVARD HERETIC BARTLEY
A minimum faith v. Big Answers.

existentialist or teutonic theologian who ministers to the 'Big Questions' with big answers and bigger 'systems.'" 'Harvard is in a worse way, says Bartley, since "it has become forward to look backward and to call perverse those dry and analytical philosophers who deflate the wind bags of our time instead of blowing up more themselves."

Christ in Jeans

'If Christ had been put on television to preach the Sermon on the Mount, says British Writer (and former Punch Editor) Malcolm Muggeridge, "viewers would either have switched on to another channel, or contented themselves with remarking that the speaker had an interesting face." Yet Christ is currently much in evidence on British TV. Most startling example: a Passion play in which Christ is a young man with an Elvis Preslev haircut, scuffed loafers and worn jeans. The Virgin Mary, plump and nondescript, was the British version of anybody's mum. Pontius Pilate was suave and courteously detached in a well-pressed lounge suit, nonchalantly lighted a cigarette after he signed Christ's death warrant. The Roman soldiers were simple types in British battle dress.

The familiar succession of events came painfully alive in the mimed drama, Jesus wiping the blood from his face, writhing under the lash, stumbling beneath the weight of the cross, sweating with the weight of the cross, sweating with the human. In all this abrasive immediacy, the mystery of God incarnate was largely lost, but the gain in impact was obviously a revelation to viewers. Last week, as BBC tallied up the mass of mail, Producer Michael Keddington reported that "all States of the control of the control of the Statistical Control of the control of the control States of the control of the control of the control of the Statistical Control of the control of the control of the statistic control of the control of the control of the control of the statistic control of the control of the control of the control of the statistic control of the control of the control of the contro

to approve. Some of the critics came out on the side of the stuffy clergymen. Wrote Film Critic Robert Muller of the Daily Mail: "Has religion entered the marshmallow age? Is the Church in the queue with the rest of the pitchmen who clamor for our attention?" Despite such attacks, British TV is evidently trying to step into what it considers a spiritual vacuum in Britain. Other religious TV shows: a puzzled panel of youngsters alternating bouts of rock 'n' roll with questions to the Moderator of the Church of Scotland ("Why isn't it just as good to pray at home as in church?"), and a guitar-twanging trio of parsons.

James The Turk Christian pitch found its most notable defender in Princess Margaret's friend and adviser, the Rev. Michael Phipps, chaplain of Cambridge's Trinity College and religious adviser to commercial Tv. "Religion". he said, "must go back to the marketplace, and that means, in roth century terms, the Tv set. Christ appent most of his life in the marketplace, can be heard."

Producer Reddington last week was planning to film his blue-jeaned Passion play for worldwide TV distribution.



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TELEVISION & RADIO

Tall, That's All

Television's newest rage consists of a jushebor full of roch 'n' oll records, a studio full of dancing teen-agers, and Dick Clark, a suave young (28) disk jockey full of money. For his 90-minute American Bandstand, which is carried by 90 ABC stations each weekday (3 p.m., E.S.T.). Clark draws one of the biggest audiences in daytime TV, some of the policy and in letters them abulis), 2,0,000 to 4,5000 clan letters occur and the control of the control of

Many viewers find it more than a little frightening. American Bandstand assaults the ear with rock 'n' roll interrupted only by mournful ballads. This is bad enough, but the show is even more dismaying to the eye: furrow-browed teen-agers jolting to the jangling beat of lyrics like "Skinny Minnie, she ain't skinny, she's tall, that's Worse yet is the sagging, zombieeved shuffle brought on by a ballad like Oh, Oh, Falling in Love. Some adult squares get the feeling that they are peeking at a hotbed of juvenile delinquency. But Bandstand gets its eager volunteers from both sides of the tracks and all parts of the nation and a committee of youngsters enforces good manners, e.g., jackets and ties for boys, no shorts for girls. Says Clark wonderingly: "We've never had an incident

Pull Up Some Wood, Amid his bouning and shuffling teen-agers, ex-Harmonica Player Clark is right at home. Personable and polite, he manages to sound as if he really means such glib disk-jockey patter as, 'Let me pull up a hunk of wood and is Clark's biggest attraction. Though AIEC has mailed out goo.oo of his photographs since last summer, boyishly handsome Clark believes that most teen-agers see him less as a romantic idol than as the ideal big brother who understands their problems. On the problems of rock is roal, stuff their parents couldn't stand. Illed stuff their parents couldn't stand.

The son of a radio-station owner in Utica, N.Y., Ten-Age Spokesman Clark won his spurs as a disk jockey while attending Syracuse University, caught on with ABC's WEL-TV in Philadelphia after graduating in 1951; Al first his youther continuous and the wone man to be plugging beer when he seemed hardly old enough to drink it. He got his big chance in July 1956, when he took over Bondstrand, a playing locally for four versus.

Pied Piper. So successful were Clark and his teen-agers that in August 1957. ABC put them on the network. To get on the show, teen-agers have hitchhiked from as far away as Texas, and one Buffalo family did not notice a son was missing until he rock 'n' rolled onto the screen. Last month American Bandstand's Trendex rating nearly equaled the combined totals of the two rival networks.

Clark's daytime showing prompted ABC to hustle him into a Saturday night program called the Dick Clark Show. Since it went on the air in February, minus his dancing couples and with nothing more than recorded and live music, it has doubled the network's rating between 7:30 and 8 p.m., E.S.T.

Such teen-age adulation has brought Disk Jockey Clark offers to make a dozen



TV DISK JOCKEY CLARK & ADMIRERS Rock 'n' bankroll for big brother.

movies. But to date, Clark's rugged round of rock 'n' roll for TV has left him no time for Hollywood. In fact, he is so busy rolling in the money as the Pied Piper of the teen-agers that when his wife Barbara and their year-old son move this summer into a new beach house that Clark's Jack has built on the Maryland shore, he simply won't have time to join them.

Ask Me Another

To rouse jaded audiences, CBS's TV quizzers last week strained mightily to give away money with new gimmicks that yielded precious little entertainment:

¶ Two new shows shrugged off book learning: How Do You Rate? (Mon-Thurs, 10:30 a.m., E.S.T.) matched the sexes in frantic little contests of mental and physical deverity (Forging arzhled).

Thurs, 10:390 a.m., E.S.T.) matched the sees in frantic little contests of mental and physical dexterily (reading garbos of mental and physical dexterily (reading garbos) but of the Clues \$2.50 p.m.) hustled over low-plateau quiz questions (name the first big battle of the Civil War¹) to select a contestant for the show's big moment—a whack at spelling Wingo by drawing whack at spelling Wingo by drawing betters. Probability of hitting Wingo and winning \$3.50,000; one in 2,200; one in 2,200;

¶ To lure an audience back to the faltering \$64,000 Question (Tues. 10 p.m. E.S.T.), CBS set up a stunt based on a bingo mutation that can earn a home viewer as much as the classic \$64,000.

Review

Nasser Interview: To its gallery of foreign statesmen sitting for candid TV interviews, e.g., Russia's Nikita Khru-shchey, China's Chou En-lai, CBS this week added President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the new United Arab Republic. Well-tailored and suave, speaking in nearperfect English (though he kept saying 'freezed" for "froze"), Nasser discussed his plans to visit Moscow this month, and announced a Russian "loan" of 25 factories that will be set up in Egypt. Under hard-hitting questioning by CBS Cairo Correspondent Frank Kearns, Nasser composedly kept returning to a pat explanation for Egypt's antagonism toward the U.S. and its allies: "We are defending ourselves" against "hostile action." For CBS, the filmed interview was a clean beat, made sweeter by the fact that when the show went on the air, ABC Interviewer Mike Wallace had a crew still waiting to grill him in Cairo. Last spring, when Khrushchev faced the CBS cameras. the network drew criticism for letting his remarks go on the air without an immediate rebuttal. This time, CBS cautiously topped its interview with able News Analyst Howard K. Smith's report on answers to Nasser's charges against the West.

Arthur Godfrey Time: The great man swirled upstage last week to open his new CBS-TV show (weekdays, 11 a.m. E.S.T.) with a mock striptease. The occasion seemed to call for a drastic gesture. Beset by a giveaway program on rival NBC (The Price Is Right), Arthur Godfrey was fighting back with a giveaway of his own—in which winners would get any-thing, "reasonable" they asked for—plus minute simulcast for an hour of radio followed by a half-hour of straight TV. After a decade, it was his first concession that TV is a visual medium.

But, like Godfrey's dance, the changes promised more than they delivered. The star left off his familiar earphones, strolled around the studio instead of staving behind his old desk. But Godfrey remained Godfrey: still spouting whatever came into his redhead ("He came down with the crud"), still blinking at the audience like a dyspeptic owl, still relying on eager young entertainers as his guests. As he dipped for contestants' postcards into a huge revolving drum, he made no secret of his disgust with his new giveaway "crap game" ("This is the silliest thing"), grudgingly granted wishes of winners (Easter outfits, a washing machine) until he reached the request: "My dream is to own a mink coat, size 12." Then for a brief moment Godfrey smoldered, "Mink coat!" he scoffed. "I'll get ya fieldmouse. But before the first week of his "new program was over, Godfrey was acting just as bored as ever.



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THE THEATER

New Play in Manhattan

Sov, Dorling (by Richard and Marian Bissell and Abe Burrows; songs by Jule Styne, Betty Comden and Adolph Green) is a sort of part-time musical made from a book (Say, Darling) that described how a big-time musical was made from a book (2) Conts). This carrying The country of the control of



WAYNE & BLAINE
High dudgeon, low language.

and as the decidedly unspiritual autobiography of a fledgling librettist, the show bumps and bounces along cheerfully enough.

The hep, sharp-tongued fedeling of the novel becomes, despite David Wayne's attractive playing, somebody far less individual on the stage. The show is most fun as a kind of production trek—prodividual on the stage. The show is most fun as a kind of production trek—prodividual on the stage. The show is most fun as a kind of production trek—prodividual to the show is most gradient of the show in the shear show in the s

Say, Dathing is otherwise no more than reasonably good entertainment, partly from a failure of nerve—there are far more clichés about show business than genuine touches. But this is partly, too, a failure of verve; Say, Daring needs scenes where hilarity really snowballs and monsteme mounts. It needs better music, or far worse. If accuracy was no touch stone, lunary should have been.



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MEDICINE

Common Cold: New Attack

From a patient and hardheaded Scot last week came news of a revolutionary new attack on the common cold. For a quarter-century or more, physicians have been virtually unanimous in believing that colds are caused by viruses, but these are so maddeningly elusive that no consistently effective vaccine has yet been made.* Also, since there are no specific cures for most viral diseases, the only thing to do for their victims is to treat the symptoms.

Nobody held these orthodox views more firmly than Dr. James Morrison Ritchie, director of the Public Health Laboratory in Birkenhead (pop. 143,000), a grimy seaport and shipbuilding center on England's west coast. But against his will and judgment. Dr. Ritchie got involved in experiments that ran counter to all accepted theory. In Britain's Lancet, he tentatively reports success in two highly unorthodox attacks on the common cold -with vaccines and antibiotics, working not against viruses but against the bacteria which are always present in the throat and nasal passages.
"Och, Weel," Dr. Ritchie's research

started in the early 1930s, when clerks in his health department pestered him for a vaccine against their recurrent colds. Glasgow-born Dr. Ritchie harrumphed that he would have no truck with such nonsense. But, says he: "One woman kept nattering at me so long that eventually I said 'Och, weel,' and decided to give her a vaccine to keep her quiet." He had a vaccine prepared from her saliva, told her it was being given only to prove its uselessness. Yet on weekly injections all one winter, she had no cold. Coincidence, snorted the scientifically cautious doctor. Repeat tests with other pesky patients did not shake Dr. Ritchie until he had run up a score of 60 or 70 over 20 years. Then he began to think there might be something to the vaccines, after all.

From employees of Lever Bros. he drew volunteers, some to receive a vaccine. others to get only an inert substance for comparison. Dr. Ritchie wasted no time chasing the will-o'-the-wisp virus (or viruses) that cause the first stages of a cold. He concentrated on the bacteria, believing that they cause the most distressing middle stages. He took throat swabs and saliva from his subjects, threw away those from the 75 controls. From the other 109 he cultured the bacteria to make sure there were no deadly strains among them, then hand-tailored an individual "autogenous vaccine" for each subject. Injections were given weekly.

To his own surprise, Experimenter Ritchie found that the method seemed to * Though Johns Hopkins' Dr. Winston H. Price recently announced a vaccine that has shown promise against a virus strain prevalent

in the Baltimore area (TIME, Sept. 30).



COLD-FIGHTER RITCHIE Against his judgment, a woman's natter.

work. The comparison group getting inert injections had colds five times as often as the vaccinated. Many of the vaccinated got sniffles for a day or two, presumably from the irresistible virus, but then their colds usually stopped: during the test, they had only 13 "full colds," as against 77 for the controls.

Still Scairt, Encouraged by this evidence that most of the trouble in colds is caused by the victims' permanently resident bacteria, which go on a rampage only after the virus has prepared the ground for them, Ritchie decided to try

prevention with antibiotics, although their too-free use for colds is frowned upon. To minimize the risks of sensitizing the subjects to the drugs or helping resistant strains of microbes to emerge, he decided to use very small doses, in tablets to be sucked twice a day when the first sniffles appeared. Ritchie used the three closely related antibiotics of the tetracycline group in 581 volunteers, and an inert tablet for comparison in 338 others. Results were slightly better than with the vaccine: 26 full colds per 100 volunteers on dummy tablets, only four per 100 on the antibiotics. In some cases the antibiotics caused severe irritation (sore throat or "flayed tongue"); vitamins are being tried to prevent this effect.

Says Cold-Fighter Ritchie: "Even now. as a canny Scot, I'm scairt to say too much about these results. What we need is more people to do similar tests in many thousands of cases.

Reactors Undersea

Atomic power used to drive U.S. submarines has added a new dimension to medicine, says Commander Richard F. Dobbins, one of the first two Navy medics# to serve in the revolutionary craft.

Medical problems in Nautilus and Seawolf, Dr. Dobbins told the Queensborough Rotary Club in New York's Long Island City this week, are not merely an extension of those met in conventional dieselelectric subs; they constitute "a really new and unique entity," in which the problem of protecting the crew against radiation is a surprisingly minor factor. Unlike old-fashioned subs, which had a Navy surgeon aboard as an occasional

* The other: Lieut. Commander John H. Ebersole, who served in Nautilus for the first year after her commissioning (1954), then transferred to Seawolf, while Commander Dobbins



LIGHTING-UP TIME IN "NAUTILUS" CREW'S MESS Fouled by smoke, menaced by refrigerants.

TIME, APRIL 14, 1958

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guest, the atomic subs always carry a medical officer and two hospital corpsmen to carry out round-the-clock safety checks Dials & Smoking, Dr. Dobbins' report noted many oddities. At sea, he said, the

danger that radiation from the reactor which drives the sub may damage the crew's health is negligible, so effective is its lead shielding. But in port (where preatomic subs represented no hazard) the danger skyrockets: part of the shielding may be removed for nucleonics technicians to work on the power plant. Another oddity; though detectable radiation gets into the air and might conceivably build up to health-hazard proportions, it does not come from the reactor. The heavy villains are the radium-painted luminous dials and markers used to permit operating in the dark. In a completely closed ventilating system with recycled air, the radon gas emitted by such markers becomes so concentrated that it could hinder detection of an actual reactor leak. After the markers were replaced by a nonradioactive type, an appreciable radon concentration remained. It was found to come from the dials of crewmen's luminous wristwatches, but was fortunately

too low to menace health. It had been generally taken for granted that the carbon monoxide in the air would disappear when diesel engines were replaced with atomic reactors, said Dr. Dobbins. Not so; the monoxide danger has become worse. Reason: while the diesel sub had to have fresh outside air blown through on an average of every twelve hours, the atomic sub uses its original quota of air as long as it stays down. And that air is fouled by crew members' smoking, which in time can produce a higher monoxide level than did the old diesels, Both carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide must be removed, by elaborate filtration processes, as fast as possible. When the two gases are present together, even in amounts that would be safe if considered separately, the monoxide reinforces the poisonous powers of the dioxide.

Frig Leak. In the old pigboats, many other fumes and gases could be safely disregarded because they were periodically flushed out, Example: leaks of a common refrigerant gas (its identity remains a Navy secret) used in subs for many years. With Nautilus and Seawolf staying below for days and even weeks, the concentration of this gas built up to a point where many crew members had irritation in their respiratory systems; undetected and uncorrected, it would have become a definite health hazard.

No matter where the experts may eventually fix the dose of radiation that can be considered safe, Commander Dobbins was sure that atomic sub crews-within a few yards of the reactor for 24 hours a dayso far have been exposed to only a fraction of permissible totals. When industry goes into full-scale production and operation of reactors for civilian power needs, it will have an invaluable body of data collected from the first men to go under the sea in atomic vessels.



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EDUCATION

Parents-Unite!

From the back of the hall, at one of those meetings of parents where nothing new is said, a figure rises, strides forward and speaks his piece with funent impuand the professional educators are in a dead-heat disagreement about why, and they are too entrenched for their judgment to be trusted anyway; public schools ought to be run as the public wants, and and did something about it.

This irreverent proposal is the meat of a new book called Schools Without Scholars (Houghton Mifflin; \$3) by John



AUTHOR KEATS
Fly casting in the cafeteria?

Keats, free-lance writer and rebellious parent (of three) who has spent two years studying schools, lists as his only other qualification the note that the owns a typewriter. Keats's notion is that if the representation of the properties of the p

Discipline or Driver Training? The question such a Keatsian grand jury should ask itself: Does it want the old-fashioned, fatch-and-mental-discipline sort of education, or does: it want life adjustinetested in others? Reats is for facts and discipline first. Throughout the book he scores against the life adjusters, who do not believe that mastery of a subject tests in basic courses and proudly call their high schools "Cafeterias of learning," who offer such deserve courses as

"sewing, cooking, interior decorating, teaching, garage repair, driver training, dress design, fashion modeling, home budgeting and marketing, gardening, farming, carpentry, electrical repair, machine tooling, mechanical drawing, first aid, chorus, tap, ballroom and square dancing, fly casting and how to conduct

oneself on a date. Keats asks and answers other searching questions: "Do we want the school to be a doctor's office, workshop, church, psychiatrist's couch, family counseling service, athletic association and braintrainery all rolled into one? Are there no other public agencies in our town that might not minister to some of those needs? Do not ask whether a home economics course is necessary, but rather ask this: Is ours the kind of society where the girls best learn from their mothers? Must we ask the school to offer courses in driver training, or could the same end be accomplished simply by asking the local constables to be more choosy in the granting of drivers' licenses? What, exactly, is our school's job? Is it not to meet only those educational needs which cannot be as well or better met somewhere else?

"Ask Us First." Keats's book is full of prickly opinions, sure to produce uproar and perhaps even thoughtful debate; e.g., football costs too much, physically educates the boys who need it least; school administrators should run things only from day to day, and "ask us first" if they want to make changer.

But the opinion that should be debated the most thoughtfully is Keats's basic premise: that in education the customers are always right-or at least have the right to get exactly what they ask for. He cites New Canaan, Conn. as a community in which the grand-jury system worked well, produced better schools and better scholars. But in Houston recently. a band of diehard lady patriots called Minute Women succeeded in browbeating a publisher into reprinting an eighthgrade geography and omitting references to the U.N. Under Keats's grand-jury rules, they were as justified as the New Canaanites, and so, he admits, were the Tennesseans who passed the law that still makes illegal the teaching of evolution in the state. If Americans are unable to swallow the idea of a single national curriculum-and most Americans cannotthere are two alternatives: trust the professional educators, many of whom happen now to be life adjusters; or follow Keats's uneasy conclusion: There is nothing to do except "be careful not to move to Tennessee, and try not to make too many mistakes ourselves.

Parents v. Teachers

Are parents less upset about the nation's educational anemia than the educators themselves? Such is the impression left by a Gallup poll of 3,000 parents and 1,100 high school principals.

Both groups were asked: "Do you



APPLETON, WISCONSIN

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VIEWPOINT

Advertising

Probing the Probity

Among the ad-men who can and do face themselves in the morning with poise and pride about their profession is forthright Bryan Houston, chairman of the board at the agency bearing his name. As Houston says and believes: "There's a basic answer to this era of introspection and criticism. Advertising is still the greatest force for business integrity in the world."

"Advertising has to be honest. The job of selling a woman you never see, in an unknown store, a product she doesn't know,



Blackstone Studios

Houston: Advertising has to be honest.

would be impossible without confidence, trust and honesty. In Marco Polo days, traders were beheaded for misrepresentation. Today, if the advertising is bad—and very little is—customers have a comparable cease-and-desist power. They can stop buying. Which they seldom have to do."

Assessing the Agency

"Advertising agencies," states Texas-born Houston, "are the most honest, productive and rewarding form of human organization I have yet seen. Most great advertisers use them because in no other way can they find, at comparable cost, such a concentration of intense driving urge to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before."

Houston agrees that agencies, being human organizations, have some human frailties. "But they have helped to bring American business to a higher and more universal plane than ever before known in the history of the world."

Published as a service to the advertising industry and the McCall's

The magazine of Togetherness

think our public schools today demand too much work or too little work from the students?"

Too little	Parents	Principals
Too much	6	1
About right	33	9
No opinion	. 10	0

Principals are convinced (63% to 25%) that students are not required to read enough books, and 61% of the educators feel that high schools emphasize athletics too much. One out of four parents can see nothing wrong with U.S. schools, and most of the others think curriculum difficulties are not so serious as the shortage of classrooms, poor student discipline and the low pay of teachers. But curriculum deficiencies are a pressing concern for a majority of the principals. They were asked: "Have you made, or are you planning to make, any changes in the requirements or the curriculum of your high school in line with suggestions which have been made since Sputnik?" Their answers:

Have already made changes 23%
Planning to make changes 29
Made some, planning others 3
Plan no change 45

The changes most principals mentioned: stiffening of math and science courses, special programs for gifted students. Some of the schoolmen are scrambling hard to reach a now fashionable orbit: "We are going to employ a more competent science instructor."

A nationwide test, to be given when children enter high school and again before they graduate—checking local scholarship style of the principals. The reason most style of the principals. The reason most of the principals is reason most support for raising academic standards. Another question on standards showed wide division: "Some people say that colleges should raise their extrance vishool graduates to enter. Do you think colleges should do this or not?"

	Parents	Principal:						
Should	27%	49%						
Should not		45						
No opinion	TI	6						

Parents who oppose higher entrance requirements argue that higher standards would "hurt the student who is just average." Principals in favor of the move think it would eventually force high schools to raise their own standards.

Most revealing statistic of the poll:
7% of the principals are dissatisfied with
the sort of training that teachers are given.
Fifty-eight precent say that teachers' colleges spend too much time on teachhers' colleges spend too much time on teaching arguduates will be teaching. Wrote one disgusted principal: "The teachers' colleges
are the poorest we have. Principals and
superintendents are, more and more, people from the teachers' colleges who are
background. They have only part of an
education."



Attention, truck owners: Nylon's toughness means lower cost per mile. Nylon truckcasings stand up under the roughest use, offer many more safe retreads. And nylon's extra strength means far fewer road delays and costly repair jobs. In fact, blowouts due to nylon cord failure are virtually unknown. Some truckers report tire costs cut as much as 50%.

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING

STRONGEST TIRES ARE MADE WITH NYLON

TIME, APRIL 14, 1958 79



PICASSO'S LATEST MURAL: A FALLING ICARUS & BEACHED HUMANITY

Skeleton for UNESCO

A crowd of 300 journalists, art lovers and notables waited in a school courtvard in the small French Riviera town of Vallauris. The master, as usual unimpressed by ceremony, arrived dressed in faded corduroy pants, yellow shirt and bright orange scarf. Pablo Picasso bussed his good friend, Communist Boss Maurice Thorez, on both cheeks, then shook hands with Director of French Museums Georges Salles, down from Paris for the occasion -the unveiling of Picasso's much heralded 32-by-29-ft, mural for UNESCO's new Paris headquarters. Picasso yanked the cord, pulling back the concealing curtain. The result was a surprise to Picasso as well as the spectators. Picasso had painted the mural on 40 separate wood panels in his studio. Seeing the panels assembled for the first time, he stared intently, then exclaimed; "It's quite goodbetter than I thought.

It was difficult to believe that this time Picasso had tried very hard. To help reporters puzzle out the meaning of the big, empty mural, Director Salles explained. "The painting represents the victory of forces of light and peace over those of evil and death. The skeleton-like figure [center] with black wings is falling through an infinity of blue, like the fall of Icarus, while a female form [left] rises majestically, white and radiant, On the right side of the painting, the three brown figures in repose are the motionless spectators of the drama; they symbolize humanity at peace, contemplating the fulfillment of its destiny."

Los Angeles' Gova

The Los Angeles County Museum is the West Coast's largest, but until recently its shortcomings have given Los Angeles a reputation in the art world as the city of lost opportunities. Rich art collectors bypassed the museum in their bequests: in 1951 the famed Arensberg collection of modern paintings was snatched from under its nose by the Philadelphia Museum. This week the Los Angeles County Museum had something worth crowing about. Up on the wall of its softly lighted Spanish Gallery went a handsome new acquisition with a resounding title and glamorous history: Portrait of La Marquesa de Santa Cruz as Euterpe, Muse of Lyric Poetry by Spain's famed Francisco Iosé de Gova v Lucientes (see color page), For generations in the hands of the Dukes of Wellington, the Muse is also a handsome tribute to the scholarship, energy and tenacity of bustling 41-year-old Richard Fargo Brown, who in three years as head of the museum's art division has brought it new vitality and stature. Prime Catch. Goya's Muse is not only

one of his best, but for years was also his least-known painting. He painted the young Marquesa about 1804, when she was one of the leading lights of proud Spanish intellectual circles and a member of the group that welcomed the Duke of Wellington as a national hero when he arrived to drive out Napoleon's troops. The victorious Wellington returned to London in 1814, carrying hundreds of gifts showered upon him by the grateful Spanish, Among them was the Muse. For generations it hung almost forgotten in impressive Stratfield Saye House, the Wellington family seat near Reading, In 1952 Spain's Duke of Alba visited Stratfield, and spotted the painting, told Ric Brown, then a Harvard Ph.D. studying in Europe, about it.

For five years Brown kept tabs on the painting, in January of this year got his board of governors to pay a Manhattan dealer \$270,000 for it-the biggest sum spent by the museum in years. Says Brown, enthusiastically, "It's the secondbest Goya this side of the Atlantic.* It's a major painting, monumental, beautiful and appealing. Goya's handiwork shows in every stroke."

The Big Time, Brown has given Los Angeles museumgoers a taste of the excitement a hard-driving director can give art. By originating such outstanding shows as Tang Dynasty Art (Time, Jan. 14. 1957), Brown has put Los Angeles back into the big time, has just staged the U.S.'s most comprehensive Degas show in two decades. One of Ric Brown's few misses was the Edward G. Robinson collection. Brown rounded up \$2,500,000 to buy it, only to have Greek Shipowner Stavros Niarchos raise the bid to more than \$3,000.000 (Time, March 11, 1957). But under Brown's quarterbacking, new pieces have come pouring in (including Fragonard's Mademoiselle Colombe as Venus from Marion Davies, an early Rembrandt and four outstanding Gobelin tapestries from Oil Tycoon J. Paul Getty). Attendance has swelled to over 1,000,000 a year.

Says Brown, who already has more than \$1,000,000 pledged toward a new art museum building: "The best way to describe the interest Los Angeles has in art is to say it's vehement. More fine private collections are being made, more important galleries are being operated, and more art is being shown publicly than in any other city but New York. This is clearly the No. 2 art center in the U.S. today, and in 20 years or so. Los Angeles may even overtake New York.

* The best: Goya's The Forge in Manhattan's



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Concrete in eye-catching colors gives new high way safety. Lanes for access, truck-passing and other routing paved in identifying color help drivers see them quickly.



"I know. I've driven over it and you can, too, today. This new, continuouslaid concrete makes everything except a billiard table seem rough by comparison. Even with a sensitive sports car, there's never a 'thump' on these highways being built for the new Interstate System."

One trip on new-type concrete . . . you'll congratulate your highway department! What a ride! Smooth, quiet, not a thump. This pavement has no joints . . . only tiny sawed-in cushion spaces you can't hear or feel.

New-type concrete fits 1975 traffic needs. "Air entrainment"—puts bil-

lions of minute air cells into the concrete, prevents roughening by freezing or de-icers. A special granular subbase keeps the pavement level.

Expect these roads to last 50 years and more—with up to 60% lower up-keep costs than for asphalt! Moderate first cost isn't just a down payment!

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Concrete is the only material that can be accurately engineered to future traffic loads. It's the preferred pavement for the new Interstate System to link 209 major cities.

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A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

SCIENCE

Bubbles for Space

Ideas for gizmos to put in satellites are as common as scientists' notebooks, and they range from TV cameras to dogs and chimpanzees. William J. O'Sullivan Jr. of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics favors satellites that can do useful jobs with no instruments at all.

One of his satellites, which he prefers to call a sub-statilite, is so light that it can be carried almost as an afterthought by any orbit-bound rocket. It is a balloon of plastic film .cco25 in. thick and parked in a doughnut-shaped conprovides a capule of nitropen gas at 2,000 lbs. pressure per square inch. The whole apparatus weighs only .60 lb.

Sphere of Nothing, When the rocket reaches the orbit, the nitrogen inflates the balloon and pops it out of its container. When all the gas has left the capsule, the balloon is erected into inside if (2 lb.) is enough to stretch the wrinkles out of the aluminum film and make it mirror smooth. Mere doing this job, the nitrogen escapes into the vacuum outside. O'Sullivan wants to get rid of it because the balloon may be promised from it might push it off its required robit.

O'Sullivan's modest sphere would not be conspicuous to the naked eye, but it could be picked up easily with low-power monowatch telescopes. His great virtue would be its short life. Even on a common the control of the control of the conof nothing would be slowed by faint traces of air on the threshold of space. Following a circular course goo miles above the earth, it would live for only about ten days, and its rapid changes of above the control of the control of the short properties of the control of the control density much more accurately than the slow responses of heavier satellites.

Corner Sorbilite. A more ambitious NACA satellite is made of the same aluminized film and weighs only 8.7 lbs. When inflated by a ½-lb. bottle of gas, it erects into a "corner reflector" 12 ft. in diameter.

in diameter.

In diameter.

Long is the continuous process of the continuous process of electrically conducting material. They re- ext radio or radia waves with extraordinary efficiency; small ones stand out on a radirscope as if they were heavy bombers. The NACA plan is to put one of these large but almost immaterial objects on an orbit so high that residual are will not slow it appreciably. North Star, and radiars pointed at it will show it plainly. They can follow it on its course and measure its distance and direction continuously.

If shot away from the earth at escape velocity (25,000 m.p.h.), a cheap 8.7-lb. corner reflector can be followed far into space. It can be watched by radar, says the NACA, as it circles the moon and heads back to earth. Its behavior will check the calculations of astronavigators and explore the spaceways for vehicles of the future, carrying instruments or men.

Have Platypuses, Will Travel

"The platypus is the most touchy, temperamental, unpredictable animal," says Australia's David Fleay, and he should know. Called "the platypus man," Fleay is the world's leading authority on one of the world's strangest animals, and the only man who has ever made the furry, duck-billed, ege-laying protomammals breed in captivity. Last week Fleay was grooming two juvenile platypuses for shipment to New York's Bronx Zoo, and he hoped that they would travel by air.



FLEAY & FRIENDS
Paddy will never see The Bronx.

When he took three of them to New York by sea in 1947, says Fleay, "it was one of the most trying times I have ever been through." He had chronic dyspepsia for a year "due to those blasted platypuses."

Adult phtypuses are set in their ways. so Fleay decided to catch young ones and condition them to human company before committing them to The Brons. During the breeding season. female platypuses dig long tunnels into the banks of Australian streams, and lay their soft egas in the self-lined chambers at the ends. When leading the self-lined chambers at the ends. When fast and fat by licking the milk that would be self-lined that the self-lined chambers on their mother's belly. They begin to come out of their burnows in January and start life on their own.

Double Splosh. After getting a rare permit from the Australian government to catch platypuses, which are rigidly protected, Fleay made 22 sorties from his home in West Burleigh, Queensland. Tramping along the streams in a moving



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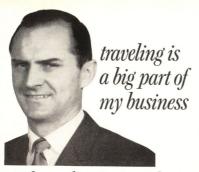
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TIME

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with me, relaxation is number one

I'm constantly on the go, calling on our customers. Many of them are located west of Chicago and St. Louis. It's interesting work but also can be very tiring, depending largely on how you travel.

Finally, I got smart. I found out how to take it easy. Now I board a train and completely relax. Believe me it pays off mentally and physically.

However, if I want to catch up on paper work, my Pullman room is a secluded haven. No phone calls, visitors, or other interruptions.

I'm partial to the U.P. because of their fine Domeliners and Streamliners, the dependable, friendly service and the dining car meals you can't beat. So—when I'm traveling west of Chicago or St. Louis...

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cloud of mosquitoes, he watched for the ripples stirred by swimming platypuses and listened for the characteristic double splash they make when they hit the water. In likely places he set funnel-mouthed box traps, caught a few adult platypuses and lots of cels and catfish.

On Jan. 22 he saw a baby female platyus puddling in the mud on the bank of the Albert River. The platyus saw Fleay and disappeared into a crevice, but a trap caught her during the night, and Fleay named her Pamela. Three days later he caught a male baby, Paul. Both Pamela and Paul took their captivity with resignation, but Paddy, another male, captured or Feb. 10, protested in a way that worried Fleay, who feared that Paddy might never see The Bronx.

Live. Food. Back at West Burleigh, Fleav began the delicate job of conditioning the platypuses for life in The Bronx. They were installed in a Fleavydesigned platypusary with a water tank and grass-lined burrows that simulated as closely as possible their natural habitat. Every afternoon Fleav took them from the burrows and put them in the tank great accustomed to people and noise.").

The big problem is food. Platypuses eat half their weight daily, and they demand live food. So every day Fleay dispenses 2,000 earthworms, 200 meal grubs, 30 crayfish, chafer grubs and crick-ets, Favorite item with the growing platy-puses: small, wriggling grubs that Fleay raises under his house in bran and meal moistened with beer.

Pamela and Paul responded to pampering. They performed for the visitors, plunged and swam and grew healthy. But Paddy never joined the fun. He often swam upside down to show his displeasure.

Flight Test. Fortnight ago, Fleay gave his platypuses a flight test. He put them in grass-lined boxes and took them for a 60-mile ride to Brisbane on a Trans-Australia Airlines DC-3, At Brisbane they seemed cheerful, but when they got back home, they seemed slightly dazed and ignored tempting heaps of wriggling earthworms. Next day Pamela and Paul were back in form, but Paddy kept sticking his head underwater (a sign of distress). When he did not recover his spirits after two days, Fleay liberated him in a nearby river, "Paddy is so sensitive," plained Fleav, "that the trip to New York might easily kill him. We can't take risks like that.

risks like that."
Fleay is still trying, without much hope, to catch a replacement for Paddy. Most of this year's crop of young platypases of this year's crop of young platypases ing a platypussy for Pamela's and Paul's trip to the U.S. Fleav was hoping that they would be reconciled to traveling by air. But even air travel will not be care-free. Between Australia and The Bronx, Pamela and Paul will demand—and get —7,000 earthworms, 165 crayfish, 130 chafer grubs and 1,300 meal grubs. By will have cost the Fuel weilmates, they will have cost the Fuel weilmates, they

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15 Utility Companies Underwrite Study For Advanced Nuclear Power Reactor For the Southwest

Up from the Texas Panhandle...
across the Kansas prairie... over the
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The bulk of this power (6,250,000 kw) is generated by fifteen investor-owned utility companies. Recently these firms made a decision that brings peaceful atomic energy into an important new phase.

Planning together as the Southwest Atomic Energy Associates, they signed a multi-million dollar contract with Atomics International to develop an advanced reactor concept for full-scale atomic-electric power stations. The new project is called AETR (for Advanced



New Power for The Southwest Fifteen companies pool resources to develop an advanced power reactor

Epithermal Thorium Reactor). It promises to be economically competitive with power plants that depend on diminishing, increasingly expensive conventional fuels. Studies will be directed toward the design of a nuclear power plant of 200,000 electrical kilowatts.

Interest in the project is indicated by a roster of the new group's member companies: Arkansas Power and Light Co., Arkansas-Missouri Power Co., central Louisians Electric Co., Inc., Empire District Electric Co., (Mo.), Glaf States Utilities Co., Kansas Gas and Electric Co., Eansas Power and Light Co., Louisiana Power and Light Co., Misssiapp Power and Light Co., New Orleans Public Service, Inc., Oklahoma, William Co., Missouri Public Service, Inc., Oklahoma, Co., of Oklahoma, Southwestern Gas and Electric Co. (La.), and Western Light and Telephone Co., Inc., (Mo.).

ing Station in Idaho Falls since last September. It has provided technical and economic information for the construction of OMR power plants now planned for the City of Piqua, Ohio, Latin America, and large network installations under consideration for this country and abroad. Atomic power for supertankers and merchant ships is another important OMR application.

In addition, Atomics International research reactors are helping to bring "Atoms for Peace" to the free world.



SEVEN STATES MAP OUT A PLAN FOR ATOMIC ELECTRICITY

Hardware in Action. Al has built and is now operating two other nuclear power reactors as part of the AEC's program for economical power to the AEC's program for economical power to sodium Reactor Experiment (Spellowith) is supplying nuclear heat to operate an experimental electric power at an experimental electric power than the AEC of th

AI's Organic Moderated Reactor Experiment (OMRE) has been operating at the AEC's National Reactor TestThese reactors are now operating in Japan, Germany, Denmark, and the United States. Another is under construction for Italy.

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Sales up. Profits down.

Such situations are discouraging—but not necessarily hopeless. Often, there are ways to change the picture.

For instance, we showed one company how to reduce their loan requirements simply by speeding up their "flow of funds." This had the effect of adding nearly a million dollars to their working cash.

Another company wanted to reduce their warehouse costs. Through our correspondents, we helped them find more economical locations throughout the country.

After talking with us, another company about to launch a new product concluded it would be cheaper to have someone else make it for them until they had sufficient volume to warrant a plant of their own. We helped them locate a factory that could turn out this product.

Does it surprise you that the Continental Illinois Bank is concerned with such problems? We *are* concerned because nearly every business problem is a *financial* problem.

When business men come to us with questions or problems, they come with advance assurance that we'll help them find the answers.



CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS

NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
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BUSINESS

STATE OF BUSINESS Consumer Slowdown

The U.S. consumer, who has gone right no buying heavily despite the recession, finally showed some signs of slowing up. The Federal Reserve Board reported last week that March department-store sales alleled to live up to expectations. While despite the state of the

In the overall industrial picture, inventories continued their power-diving decline, dropped another \$700 million in February, showing that U.S. production had been cut much more than sales. The low state of inventories promised an up-ward turn in some industries. No one predicted precisely when the buying would start, but there were a few hints.

The much-troubled machine-tool industry reported that new orders in February increased 18% over January and 22.5% over December, which was the poorest month since October 1949. The National Association of Purchasing Agents announced that only 30% of its members reported worsening business conditions v. 45% the month before, while 19% found more business coming in v. 16% in February. Said the association: "There are some hopeful signs that the sharp downtrends in production prevalent for many months may be ending. Furthermore there are indications that even the rapid rise in unemployment may be near the end. While only 7% say that they have more people on their payroll, 50% indicate they are at least holding their own."

RAILROADS

Still Sliding

"To carry commuters such as these it costs your railroad \$\frac{2}{5}\$ for every \$\frac{2}{5}\$ received." \$\frac{2}{5}\$ read the caption under a photograph of anonymous commuters in the property of the control of the cost of the cost

Other railroads had some equally embarrassing reports for stockholders. The Pennsylvania reported that February produced the line's fourth straight monthly loss, plunging it \$11.3 million into the red in the first two months of 1938. Last week the Pennsy turned to a harsh remedy: an "indefinite" 10% pay shash for all employees earning more than \$10,000 annually, the first since 1034 except for a brief cut during the 1956 steel strike. Inouly about \$50,000, is President James Symes, who made \$12,9808 last year. With carlsodings down 24,4% so far in 1958. Symes foresees no Pennsy dividend this year, the first such omission in 100

Things were even worse for the New York Central, which passed its second-quarter dividend after a January-February loss of \$1.3.8 million. To economize, the Central will drop its five-year, \$2.00 million modernation program, complete moder construction. The Baltimore & Ohio melon the construction. The Baltimore & Ohio melon the properties of the proper

Only the Western lines felt relatively chipper. Their dependence on high-cost passenger traffic is far smaller, and many also operate profitable sidelines. Hard hit was Santa Fe, with a January-February drop in net from \$8,000.00 to \$8,700,000 because of slack freight traffic in perloum products and durable goods. But Union Pacific's January-February railroad net slipped only '96. Also in good shape was Southern Pacific. With rising income was Southern Pacific. With rising income S.P. expects roughly the same earnings of \$77,2 million in the first half of 1958 as in the same period last very.

Ten weeks after it began trying to diagnose U.S. railroad ailments, the Senate Surface Transportation Subcommittee wound up hearings last week with 2,356 pages of symptoms. Indicated cures: repeal of the warrine 10% passenger excise tax and 3% freight levy; a possible new Covernment emergency toon fund to help covernment emergency toon fund to help const; a faster tax write-off period on new equipment by cutting present depreciation rates from 40 years to 20. The subcommittee feels that these changes are politically possible, hopefully expects legistation to bring them about by July 1.







IFORNIA ROSE MARIE REID PENNINGTON
For the less-than-perfect, the less-than-revealing.

FASHION

Chemise at Sea

Of all women's clothes, the bathing suit has worn best through the ups and downs of high fashion; 1947 brought the Bikini, and no one has quite been able to top that. But last week, as it has come to dresses, coats, suits and negligees, the chemise came to bathing suits.

Almost every top bathing-suit designer has an entry in the new line (see cuts). Cole of California, which grew fast on suits to let in the sun, is adding two

TIME CLOCK

chemise bathing suits that keep is out as effectively as any Gay Nineties rig. Designer Rose Marie Reid is putting a complete collection of voluminous prints and stripes with "stay-down legs" and tummyhiding overbiouses into 4,800 U.S. stores; Manhattan's Margaret Pennington, who specializes in hand-loomed suits, is selling specializes in hand-loomed suits, is selling high-fashion stores as California's I. Magnin and Manhattan's Bonwitt Teller.

No one expects the chemise to take over completely. But it may well prove a boon to the girl with the less-than-perfect figure who wants to conceal, rather than reveal, on the beach—and a bore to the men who have to look at it.

AUTOS

Buy Now

Buy days mean paydays/ And paydays mean better days/ So buy, buy!/ Something that you need today!

To the tune of I Know That You Know, a 45-voice chorus roared out the "Buy" song 1,000 times over radio and TV in recession-racked Detroit (see NATIONAL APPAIRS) in the past fortnight. It is not to the total times to the times contributed 10,000 tem-second spots, exhorted Detroiters to "Buy now!" Newspapers ran banners on advertising pages: KEEP DETROIT DVNAMIC—BUY NOW. EVERYOR pitched in for a civic crusade to buy Detroit—and the auto Some auto dealers were even summing

for their competitors. In nearby Dearborn, Edsel Dealer Floyd Rice posted a sign that read: IP WE CAN'T SELL VOU, SEE OUR NEIGHBOR, H. R. MARSH & SON, ACROSS THE STREET! Chevrolet Dealer Marsh returned the plug: OUR NEIGH-BOR, FLOYD RICE, HAS GOOD DEALS TOO!

Detroit's fever spread fast. Car dealers in 24 U.S. clies were cranking up hard-sell campaigns for April or May. Their slogan: "You Auto Buy Now." Many will stage horn-tooting parades through down-tooting parades through down-tooting parades through down-tooting parades through down-town areas, will serve free coffee to all comers in the showrooms, will trim some prices. (Ford cut prices Sty and Sto on some Fairlane models to bring them in line with Chevrolet prices.)

Dealers were discovering that hoopla and hustle paid off. In St. Joseph, Mo. dealers reduced prices, had their salesmen call 17,000 listings in the phone book (their pitch: "You can save a lot of money if you buy now"). They sold 454 cars and trucks in nine days-almost twice as much as in the preceding three weeks. Akron dealers raffled off \$100 a day among people who took trial drives in new cars, boosted sales by more than 50%. Philadelphia De Soto Dealer Harold B. Robinson promised buyers that they could postpone installment payments if laid off because of the recession, Result: Robinson's sales rose 67%.

FLASHY CARS are on the way out, says G.M. Styling Veep Harley Earl. G.M. surveys found that 50% of motorists want less chrome (v. only 15% in past), "so now we are deleting chrome as fast as we can." Almost all future cars being shown by G.M. are in one color.

NEW THUNDERBIRD for four is selling so fast that Ford will double production this month to 200 a day. Order backlog runs through June; buyers in some areas are paying \$500 under the table for immediate delivery.

VETERANS' HOUSING will get boost as a result of presidential order supplementing housing bill. G.I.s will no longer have to make 2% down payment on VA mortgages, will have to pay only closing costs in cash. Other orders released \$252 million from Fanny Mae funds to stimulate home building, reduced priced FHA houses.

FIRST U.S. JET TRANSPORTS will start domestic flights by Christmas, six months earlier than expected, when American Airlines will put Boeing 707s on New York-Los Angeles run (trip time: less than five hours).

BROKERS' FEES for transactions on New York Stock Exchange will go up 13% on May 1, raising total fee increase since 1947 to 60%.

"ENGINE CHARLIE" WILSON, will take deep plunge into shipping business because he believes antique the shipping copy. (75% owned by Wilson and two friends) bought out Marine Transport Lines, which owns or operates 60 ships, controls one citalized vessels.

Packing the Price

For thousands of U.S. car buyers, the secret best kept by dealers is the list price suggested by Detroit. The reason is "price packing." the skilled and corrept art by proceedings of the price of the price of the cessories—from map lights to automatic transmission—until the car's price is several hundred dollars over list. The dealer or an inflated trade-in price, giving the customer the illusion that the deal is fantastically good. Last week in Washington, the Justice Department opened an invesments under the Sherman Antitrust Act;

A federal grand jury began checking into the books of the capital's Ford, Chevrolet and Chrysler dealers' associations; the Justice Department is investigating others throughout the nation. While packing is not illegal when performed by individual dealers, the jury will investigate TOURISTS IN FRANCE will get price discounts of about 15% to price discounts of about 15% this year. Cut applies to food, wines, souwenirs, most goods sold in shops, because France will eliminate sales taxes for shopkeeps who sell to foreigners who pay in dollars or other hard moneys.

DAIMLER-BENZ, maker of Mercedes autos, has bought controlling interest in Germany's Auto-Union, manufacturer of DKW cars, to form world's fourth biggest auto company, largest outside U.S. Daimler and Union had combined 1957 sales of about 825 million v. \$\$00 million for Volkswagen, which has been fourth in industry.

NEW FILTER will be offered by American Tobacco Co. on one of its cigarettes (Hit Parade, Tareyton, Pall Mall, Lucky Strike). Industry rumor: filter will be double, with one part charcoal.

DIAMOND MARKET is slumping to lowest point in 3½ years. First-quarter sales by De Beers, which controls world supply, totaled only \$42.8 million iv. \$49.7 million in same 1957 period. Biggest drop-off came in automakers' demand for industrial stones, but gem demand also fell.

AIRLINE INCOME tumbled 51.4% in 1957. Despite record gross of \$1.5 billion, net operating revenues totaled only \$53.8 million v. \$110.9 million in 1956, with American Airlines (down from \$37 million to \$17 million) and Eastern Air Lines (down from \$28 million to \$11 million) taking biggest dollar slumps.

INCOME-TAX REFUNDS will go to an estimated 35 million of the 60 million U.S. payers this year. Treasury plans to kick back about \$3.6 billion in overpayments. Average refund: about \$100.

complaints of dealer associations' price fixing, which is against the law. The Government suspects that dealers who sell one line are forming area associations to make secret fixes of prices of new cars and trade-ins. By agreeing on the size of the pack, they eliminate competition among themselves.

Another attack on such chiseling by "a few unscrupulous dealers" is being led by Oklahoma's Democratic Senator Mike Monroney. He has sponsored a bill requiring that every new car in a showroom be clearly labeled with the maker's list price. Some Detroit carmakers are privately in favor of the bill as a way of regaining customer trust.

The National Automobile Dealers Association is also in favor of the Monroney bill. In addition, it wants carmakers to set a national list price—and disenfranchise dealers who ignore it—instead of the present practice of different list prices in different areas. But carmakers are not yet

INDUSTRY-WIDE BARGAINING

A Way to Balance Big Labor's Power

As the United Auto Workers aggressively presented their new wage demands to Ford and Chrysler last week, Detroit's worried automakers got some sound advice from Harvard University. Said Economist Sumner Slichter: "The auto companies would be wise to maintain a united front that would sooner or later lead to industry-wide bargaining."

Slichter touched a major problem for dozens of U.S. industries: they must either stand together or risk being whipsawed by unions. In many cases labor and management no longer sit as equals at the bargaining table. While big labor keeps a united front, numagement does not, and frequently comes of second heet as our company comes of second heet as our company ening of industry's bargaining power is a big factor in rising prices, pushed higher and higher by wage boost.

One of the best arguments for industry-wide bargaining is the way the idea has worked in practice. Of more than 125,000 collective-bargaining agreements in effect last year, roughly one-third, covering 40% of all organized U.S. workers, were ne-gotiated between labor unions and groups of employers. Though only a few businesses, such as the garment industry (TIME, March 17), bargain on what amounts to an industry-wide scale, dozens of others negotiate contracts through associations of from two to 20 or more companies. The trend is particularly strong in service and construction industries, where both union and management groups like the idea so well that they have asked the Administration to guarantee the right of industry-wide bargaining.

To many a small company, collective employer bargaining is vital: no small businessman has a chance alone against a powerful union. Employer associations can not only pool resources, but also save employers' time and money by bargaining for them. The mammoth steel industry practices a highly useful form of industrywide bargaining, though it boggles at any formal association of companies. After a bad strike in 1946, U.S. Steel Corp. sat down in 1947 with the union and hammered out a contract setting a pattern that the rest of the industry has since followed. In effect, U.S. Steel, biggest and toughest in the industry, negotiates on an industry-wide basis for most of the 22 integrated steel companies; before granting union demands, Steel takes care to consider its colleagues, who in turn back it up. In other industries, a few of the

biggest companies have also banded together for mutual protection. Libby-Owens-Ford and Pittsburgh Plate (Blass, which comprise 95% of the plate-glass industry, got tired of seeing their wage scales leapfrog because of individual bargaining, feel that they have done much better since they decided to bargain together after a strike in 190%. Soil a Pittsburgh Plate strike in 190%. Soil a Pittsburgh Plate was not protecting ourselves against the union's whitnesswing tactics.

Some unions also favor industrywide bargaining on the principle that employers can then no longer play off one local against another. But many union leaders oppose it, recognizing that it minimizes labor's ability to play one employer against the other.

Labor's strongest opponent of industry-wide bargaining is the U.A.W.'s Walter Reuther. Once when his union was weak, he argued long and loud for industry-wide bargaining, hoping thus to get more prestige-and members-for his union, Now, says Reuther, "there is no way they can force us to bargain on an industry-wide basis." Industry-wide bargaining would cost Reuther his major weapon in wage negotiations: the "key bargaining" tactic by which he singles out one company for attack, then uses that settlement as a pattern for the others. In 1955, at the last auto bargaining, Reuther's whipsaw worked to perfection and wrecked the industry's informal agreement to hold firm against demands for a guaranteed annual wage. When G.M. refused to give ground, the union turned on Ford. Fearing that G.M. would gain a new edge in the market if the union went on strike, Ford capitulated, forcing others to follow.

As a result, so much suspicion and ill will have been built up within the industry that it refuses to get together. Ford, Chrysler and American Motors are all for industry-wide negotiations. They know that the U.A.W. would hesitate to strike the whole industry at once. But General Motors, once burned, is against it. It is also leary of cooperation with the rest of the industry lest it bring down the antitrust lawyers. Thus, unlike steel, where the strongest company does the talking, the auto-industry pattern will probably again be set by Ford, which fits the U.A.W.'s idea of the perfect sparring partner-not too strong, like G.M., or too weak, like Chrysler. The automakers have industry-wide bar-gaining in effect, but without any of its protection.

ready to go that far. Says retired Rear Admiral Frederick Bell, executive vice president of N.A.D.A.: "We think the Monroney bill is a step in the right direction of taking the razzle-dazzle and hocuspocus out of auto pricing."

BUSINESS ABROAD Maserati Off the Track

Spinning around the great circuits of the world, one whining, bright red racer topped them all last year: Italy's Maserati, the car that whisked Juan Manuel Fangio to a world championship and many another driver to fame in the last 30 years. To Maserati's makers, Adolfo Orsi and his son Omar, the fame was expected to pave the way for quantity production of a new richly appointed sports-touring car rivaling Mercedes-Benz and Ferrari, When tighter new rules outmoded their biggest racers last fall, the Orsis were ready to quit racing and plunge completely into the luxury market with an \$11,000 Maserati Gran Turismo 3500 (143 m.p.h.).

Last week Maserati skidded off the track. The government-owned bank Credito Italiano asked that Adolfo Orsi be declared bankrupt, impounded Maserati's assets, sent the shamed Orsis into hiding, Adolfo owed the bank \$35,560 and had written a check with no funds to cover it, the Orsis, the bright fame of Maserati had been gradually turned by many fine Latin hands from a blessing into a cut.

In 1937 Adolfo bought the Alfieri Maserati firm, then financially foundering, as an addition to his scrap-iron and farmimplement businesses, later used the plant as the base of a new machine-tool business. Racing cars were only the frosting on one the cake to give the tools a famous name, By last year the combination was bringing in \$5,000.000 annually. But along with the cash came trouble.

Argentine Dictator Juan Perón, a racing bug and sponsor of Driver Fangio, got so enthusiastic about Maserati racers in 1954 that he handed Adolfo Orsi a \$3,000,000 machine-tool order to help speed Argentine industrialization. In turn, Adolfo enthusiastically allowed Perón three years to pay. A year later, when Perón was ousted, Argentina had paid only a fraction of its bill, all in wheat to the Italian government, which has yet to convert it into cash for Maserati, To top it off, Adolfo took on another \$437,500 machine-tool order from the Spanish governmentwhich has also failed to pay. Result: the Orsis owe subcontractors some \$300,000.

To save Maserati without wrecking their remaining businesses, which are independently solvent (annual sales: \$2,00,000;), the Oriso direct Driver Fangio a 50%, share in Maserati 107 853,500. Fangio, who has a thriving G.M. distributorship in Buenos Aires, could raise only all the necessary funds. That left Maserati at the mercy of the state-owned Cremital Control of the Control

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CORPORATIONS

K.O. at Pabst

The Pabst Brewing Co. has sponsored so many TV boxing matches that its name has practically become synonymous with fighting. Last week Pabst reluctantly sponsored one more fight-the first proxy fight in its 04-year history. The ring was a 19th-floor hall in Chicago's Merchandise Mart. In one corner was short, pudgy Pabst President and Chairman Harris Perlstein, wearing grev suit, tan shoes and grey tie. In the other, the challengers:

Malt when it took over the old Pabst Corp. in 1032 in anticipation of Prohibition's demise. He became president of the new Premier-Pabst Corp., and Fred Pabst, son of the founder, later became chairman. Perlstein led the company through its period of greatest growth and profitmaking, saw it reach its biggest year in 1949 with a sales peak of \$168.994.000. But Perlstein soon found himself hurt by his own success. Hit hard by the steadily flattening beer market, Pabst sales slid steadily. To make matters worse. Perlstein drew the wrath of the Pabst family

PABST'S PERLSTEIN (RIGHT) WITH CHALLENGER DAVID PABST (LEFT) & ATTORNEY They broke clean and came out fighting.

Robert and David Pabst, the grandsons of the Pabst founder, Fred Pabst, and Otto and Carl Spaeth, son and grandson respectively of the founder of Premier Malt, which bought out Pabst in 1932.

The Pabst-Spaeth group blamed Perlstein for the fact that the company has dropped from No. 1 in 1949 to eighth among U.S. brewers, last month reported a loss for 1957 of \$2,871,200. The stock has dropped from 32 to 4. Fearing for their 25% share of the stock, the Pabst brothers enlisted the aid of the Spaeths to unseat Perlstein as president at the annual meeting.

Easy Victory. When the bell rang last week, Perlstein swarmed all over the opposition, won an easy knockout. His slate of directors polled 56% of the votes cast. After the count, the vanquished did not even get the chance to speak; when David Pabst tried to make a statement for the record, Perlstein cut him off-in the interest, he explained of a brief meeting,

Behind the fight was a longstanding feud between Perlstein and the Pabst family. Perlstein was president of Premier for opposing their attempts to get more family members into the business

ing the company without a Pabst as an officer for the first time in 90 years, the Pabst family increased pressure on Perlstein to bring in a new man to run the company. Perlstein brought in as president Marshall S. Lachner, a vice president of Colgate-Palmolive Co., kept the chairmanship for himself. But Lachner failed to halt Pabst's sliding sales, and in 1956. for the first time in its history, the company showed a loss, Last fall Perlstein got Lachner's resignation, took over as president as well as chairman, began reversing many Lachner policies. One new policy suited Lachner, Perlstein insisted on a severance contract providing Lachner with more than \$3,000 a month through 1961. so long as he makes no criticisms of the

When Fred Pabst retired in 1954, leav-

Pabst firm or its officers during that time. So far, Lachner has kept prudently mum. Pepsi Merger? After his victory, Perlstein announced that he will take up again a major project interrupted by the proxy fight; merger talks with the Pepsi-Cola Co. Perlstein started the merger talks while the proxy fight was brewing, but Pensi President Alfred Steele broke off the talks when he saw that the fight was inevitable. Steele, who took over Pepsi when it was floundering and sent sales and profits soaring, apparently felt he could do the same for Pabst; Pabst also stood to gain by Pepsi's crack management and salesmanship.

If the Pepsi merger does not work out, Perlstein is thinking of consolidation with some other company, "This is the type of move," he says, "that would be quickly beneficial," And even Winner Harris Perlstein recognizes that Pabst needs something beneficial in a hurry.

ATOMIC ENERGY Slight Thaw

The Atomic Energy Commission, which last October put a freeze on new uranium mills until 1962, decided last week that a thaw is due. To Congress' Joint Commit-tee on Atomic Energy. AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss announced a "limited" step-up in AEC purchases of uranium concentrate from the 16 private mills now operating and the seven under construction. In addition. AEC said that four entirely new mills are needed. As Congress has pointed out, contracts for Canadian and African concentrates, which fill half of U.S. needs, will end in the early 1960s. In all, AEC wants to add about 3,000 tons of ore to the U.S. daily milling capacity of 20,400 tons previously planned for 1962. As a first move, AEC announced negotiations with International Resources Corp. to build a new mill in one of the Dakotas with a daily ore capacity of

Western miners and Congressmen who had complained bitterly about the freeze (TIME, March 10) were not entirely satisfied that the AEC has thawed enough. Milling capacity will be boosted only in areas where ore bodies were developed before last Nov. 1, thus giving no encouragement to the development of new finds or combatting the sharp decline in U.S. prospecting in the last six months. But Western miners hope that more thawing weather is on the way.

MISSILES

Up on Solid Fuel Back in 1928, Kansas City Chemist I. C. Patrick stirred up a gummy mess of sulphur, carbon and hydrogen in an attempt to find a better, cheaper antifreeze. What he got was not antifreeze but one of the first types of synthetic rubber. He named it Thiokol (after the Greek for sulphur and glue), and with friends formed Thiokol Chemical Corp. As a rubbermaker, Thiokol did not go very far saleswise (one reason; it smelled so foul that it was dubbed "synthetic halitosis"). But since the age of space, the company has rocketed because Thiokol is a chief component in most solid rocket fuels. Thiokol powered the second, third and fourth stages of Explorer I and III



Steam-heated hands, formed from brass press the gloves into shape after they've been cut and seamed. John Jakubec, Jr., at the Daytona Glove Corporation shows us how that's done. Glovemaking is an art practiced in Gloversville since the 1760's when early sattlers traded tinware for deer skins

Employers Mutuals of Wausau plays a unique part in century-old crafts...

Wausau Story

IN UPSTATE NEW YORK

State Editor



The Knickerbocke News Albany, New York

What sets Upstate New York apart from the rest of our state isn't altogether a matter of geography. This area has a personality all its own . . . a proud heritage of craftsmanship, genuine respect for work well done

"Maybe that's why so many Upstate industries like to do business with Employers Mutuals of Wausau. For example, at Amsterdam, Mohasco Industries . . . manufacturers of the wellknown Mohawk and Alexander Smith carpets. A merger created the problem of consolidating many insurance casualty contracts held by different insurance companies. Employers Mutuals worked closely with Mohasco insurance men to build a well-rounded program. The result: better accident prevention, better claim handling, and more efficiency. At a savings too

"At Gloversville they were making gloves almost a hundred years before the city of Wausau was incorporated. But now Wausau is a part of the pic-ture . . . Employers Mutuals is the largest compensation carrier in New York's Fulton County. Employers Mutuals' facilities and experience fit the needs of the companies. And there's the ever-present interest and friendly help that gives Employers Mutuals the country-wide reputation of being 'good people to do business with'."

Employers Mutuals, with offices all across the country, writes all forms of fire, group and casualty insurance. We are one of the largest in the field of workmen's compensation. For further information see your nearest representative (consult your telephone directory) or write us in Wausau, Wisconsin.



Tying a weaver's knot comes naturally to Edwin Shuttleworth, Mohasco Vice President of Northern Manufacturing. Properly impressed are Merle Johnson, Employers Mutuals Underwriter (center) and Carl Eddins, Mohasco Insurance Manager. At the Amsterdam plant, more than 600 looms weave rugs and carpets. Those punched cards you see at the top of the photograph operate like the roll in a player piano, selecting the proper pile yarns to form the carpet pattern. Filler yarn in the moving shuttle forms the west of the carpet. If a yarn breaks, you tie a weaver's knot . . . if you know how.

Employers Mutuals of Wausau



"Good people to do business with

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Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

Members New York Stock Exchange and all other Principal Exchanges 70 Pine Street, New York 5, N. Y. Offices in 112 Cities into orbit, supplies the propellant for a whole family of missiles. This week word leaked that Thiokol is the hottest candidate for the whopping contracts to produce the propulsion systems for the Army's Pershing missile (Thue, April 7) and the Air Force's Bomarc, which will be converted from liquid to solid fuel.

Thiokol sales have gone from \$4,800,-000 in 1951 to last year's \$31 million. which brought net profits of \$1,452,000 (but still far behind the \$162 million sales of its chief competitor, General Tire & Rubber Co.'s Aerojet-General Corp.). Though Thiokol's first-quarter sales are off a bit because some of its military contracts ran out and one plant was damaged by fire, Thiokol expects a 50% gain for all of calendar 1958, Reason: solid fuels are far simpler and safer to handle than liquid fuels that require a maze of tanks, valves and pumps, and they show the greatest promise for powering missiles until the atom-powered engine comes

"We'd Like to Try." Thiokol got into missiles in the same way the rubber was invented-by accident. Its researchers had found a way to process solid Thiokol into a liquid, and during World War II the armed services used it as a sealant for aircraft-carrier decks, pipelines, and the wing tanks of planes (the average commercial plane today carries about 300 lbs. of Thiokol sealants). Then in 1946 Caltech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, working on a radically new solid rocket fuel, tried mixing an oxidizing agent with rubber. But it had trouble combining the oxidizer with solid rubber, tried liquid Thiokol by happenstance (a Shell Oil Co. salesman recommended it to a let Propulsion lab technician). When Thiokol's management found out what was going on, it decided to try producing Thiokol-based solid fuels,

President Joseph William Crosby, 61. a greying, Jowly hustler who had joined the company as a salesman in 1936 and became boss in 1944. "started ringing every Army doorbell we could find in Washington. We told them what we had, that we didn't know anything about rockets, but we'd like to try."

Persuaded by Crosby, the Army gave Thiokol a \$250,000 development contract in 1947. By 1953 Thiokol had produced solid-fuel engines, i.e., basically cylinders packed with the fuel, for the first full-scale Army test missiles. When the Army successfully launched four of them-proving that solid fuels workedcontracts flowed into Thiokol. Crosby's scientists turned out the first- and second-stage engines for the Farside rocket project, won the contracts to produce the propulsion systems of the Air Force's air-to-air Falcon and the Army's antiaircraft Nike-Hercules, surface-to-air Hawk, surface-to-surface Lacrosse and Sergeant. Applying Research. President Crosby,

Applying Research. President Crosby, a self-taught scientist who did not graduate from college ("I am probably the only rocket-company president without a degree"), credits much of Thiokol's fast climb to its investment in research. Thio-



CROSBY & ROCKET BOOSTER MODEL
From halitosis to the Hawk.

kol's top executives, almost all scientists, put 9% of sales into research, mostly applied research because Crosby holds that some scientists spend too much brainpower on basic research, have "too damn much independence from management. On the other hand, Thiokol encourages all of its 450 scientists to devote 10% of their time to their own pet projects, even more time in the case of "people who we think have greater creative ability." This liberal policy has paid off handsomely. Says Crosby: "When we started in solid fuels, we hired people we felt had good mentality, and taught them a new field. Now we have half a dozen people who know as much about the subject as anyone else in the country

To give its free-ranging scientists more challenges (and to hedge its bets on the solid-fuel boom). Thiokol is diversifying into other fields. Last year it edged into electronics by picking up Washington. DC.'s small National Electronics Laboratories (sales: about \$500,000), and last month it bought up Pennsylvania's Hanter-Histol Opposite Section (1998). The solid properties of the prop

Thiokol has set its most ambitious expansion for next week; a merger with Reaction Motors Inc., a major maker of liquid-fuel rocket engines (TIME, May 27), owned 49% by Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. and 23% by Laurance Rockefeller. The merger will give Thiokol all of Reaction's \$16.5 million missile contracts, including those for the liquid rocket engines for North American's piloted X-15 plane, which is expected to climb to 100 miles, and may well be the first step to manned outer-space travel. With Reaction (1957 sales: \$24 million) Thiokol expects to swell its sales as high as \$75 million this year.

THE ALUMINUM MAN...His handrail pipe wins hands down

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ILLINOIS Chicago Central Steel & Wire Company The Corey Steel Co. Steel Sales Corp. INDIANA

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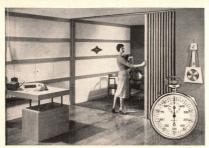
RHODE ISLAND TENNESSEE

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Aluminum Company of America, 955-D Alcoa Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania TIME, APRIL 14, 1958



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MILESTONES

Married. Hy Gardner, 53, syndicated newspaper gossipist, editor of Herald Tribune TV-radio magazine, conductor of WABD-TV's Hy Gardner Calling interview show; and Marilyn Boshnick, 31, this secretary; he for the third time, she for the first; in Manhattan.

Died. Ivan Fedorovich Tevosyan, 56, U.S.S.R. Ambassador to Japan, former Deputy Premier and onetime Minister of the Metallurgical Industry.

Died. Theodore Frederick Mueller, 59, publisher of Newsweek, onetime (1932-37) assistant to the president of McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. Inc.; following an operation; in Manhattan.

Died. Edward J. Hill, 65, pioneer balloonist who served as technical adviser to Professor and Mrs. Jean Piccard when they made an ascent to the stratosphere from Dearborn, Mich. (1934); of cancer; in Detroit.

Died. Roy Henry Glover, 67, chairman of the board of the Anaconda Co., world's No. 2 copper producer (after Kennecott Copper Corp); of a heart attack; after attending a State Department dinner in Washington.

Died. Eustace Sutherland Campbell Percy, first Baron Percy of Newcastle, 71, writer and lecturer, onetime (1935-36) British Minister without Portfolio, known as "Stanley Baldwin's Thinking Machine"; in London.

Died, Count Alfred Potocki, 71, once Poland's No. 1 aristocrat, brother of Count Jerzy Potocki (onetime—1936-40—Polish Ambassador to the U.S.); in Geneva. In Poland's pre-World War II twilight, Potocki liked to entertain visiting royalty at the family's lavishly furmished Lancut Castle, which is now a Communist rest center.

Died. Alfred Bryan, 86, lyricist, writer of about 1,000 songs (among them: Peg o' My Heart; Dardanella; Come, Josephine, in My Flying Machine); in Morristown, N.J.

Died, Javier Pereira, longtime (according to him: since 1789) aboriginal resident of Colombia, generally considered the oldest man on earth; in Monteria, Colombiest man on earth; in Monteria, Colombiest man on earth; in Monteria, Colombiest man of the colombiest m

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The FAIRCHILD F-27... '52 Idea, '58 Achievement

In 1952 the aircraft industry was in high gear production, meeting the pressing demand for planes and other weapons, as the war in Korea raged. In such an atmosphere of all-out effort, planning for the future mightle analy have been put off. But Faithdamanagement took a long look ahead. On August 29, 1952 — in the midst of the war—Fairchild took the first of many steps required to produce a new, advanced propjet transport for airline and business used. convenience in air travel. And it has special significance, special meaning for many people, many communities.

To Fairchild's management, the F-27 is a demonstration of the value of long-range, progressive planning, and a tangible contribution to the advancement of air transportation.

To the airline operator, it is new equipment that provides jet speeds, increased passenger-cargo capacity, more frequent schedules, lower operating costs, better profit opportunities.



ployees, the F-27 is pride of workmanship, of participation in the writing of a bright, new chapter in aviation history.

These are the tangible and intangible accomplishments stemming from the forward decision made in 1952 and from the work that decision set in motion. The production activity begun in 1956, when Fairchild in cooperation with the Fokker Company began to let tooling contracts and to convert blueprints into hardware, has produced a new class of aircraft. New in concept, in appearance, in performance.

The F-27 is, of course, only one of many major look-ahead projects now being carried forward. Management teams, scientists and engineers are constantly probing the frontiers of science and technology on projects to extend the horizons of flight and to advance progress in many other fields.

Fairchild's diversified product program includes missiles and pilotless plane projects for the military services, including the Bull Goose: a new family of lightweight turbojet powerplants, light automatic weapons, pressurization and cooling systems for aircraft and missiles; and many industrial products.

Like the F-27, all of these products and systems contribute materially to the company's growth and diversification. Together, they place Fairchild in the forefront of major producers for the military services, for commercial aviation and for many other industries.



Now, the first production model of the modern airliner envisioned by Fairchild in 1952 is off the line and on the ramp at Hagerstown, Md. After flight performance checks, it will be delivered to beein a long, useful life.

The F-27 takes to the air as the first U.S.-built twin propjet transport, as an aircraft destined to set new standards of economy, dependability, comfort and To the air traveler, the F-27 means greater comfort, reduced vibration and noise levels, faster, more convenient service to Main Streets, U.S.A.

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* * * * * *

CINEMA

Fallen Republic

"We have one problem—getting out of the motion-picture business." Herbert J. Yates, president of Republic Pictures, thus explained the situation last week to the company's annual stockholders' meeting in Manhattan. From the floor, several stockholders

rose to ask for more detailed explanations, "What happened to your vision, Mr. Yates?" cried one. Asked another: Why had Yates's wife, Actress Vera Ralston, been put in starring roles in flop after Republic flop? Why, with the company wobbling, did the president ask for and get a salary of \$15,000 this year?

With a net loss last year of \$1,36,420, Republic has closed all but two of its foreign distribution branches, cut its domestic offices from 36 to 19 ("And the sooner we close all of them, the better"). Yates said that Republic hopes to be completely done with motion-picturemaking by July 1, will continue to rent out its studios and sell its film library to TV.

Long Day's Journey

Cinema's latest gimmick for bigger entertainment spreads itself on the world's largest indoor screen, and once again fails to prove that bigger movies make better by the properties of the properties of the "Cinemiracle" by its sponsors, National "Cinemiracle" by its sponsors, National the human eye (160°-60°) and, at the renovated Roxy Theater in Manhattan ft, long, a of ft, high. Like Cinerana, Cinemiracle is shot through three cameras, translated through three cameras, translated through three sideline but avoids its older brother's sideline unitately but the control of the control of the unitately but the control of the control of the miracle but (offers a ginespecial) be a unitately but (offers a ginespecial) be a unitately but (offers a ginespecial) be a unitately but (offers a ginespecial) be a

To ballyhoo the new process, Producer Louis de Rochemont (who produced Cinerama Holiday) hashed out a traveloguetype adventure of the Norwegian squarerigged windiammer Christian Radich and followed its bouncing cruise, wave to wave, from Oslo to the Caribbean to New York. More than two hours longwinded, the Windjammer splashes into numerous ports of call, catches some fine scenes of native dances and fireworks parties. Other good shots: Cellist Pablo Casals playing a Catalan ballad in a Puerto Rican garden; a panoramic tour of Norwegian fjords; a vibrant Caribbean sunset, gold and red against a serene black sea. The whole thing would have made a great 20-minute short.

The New Pictures The Young Lions (20th Century-Fox).

"And the sword shall devour thy young lions," wrote the prophet Nahum. His lords, affixed in epigraph to Irwin Shaw's bestseller of 1948, seemed no more than intellectual makeweight in what proved to be a light package. But the film version of the novel, as conceived and produced





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There are good reasons why so many architects use structural steel frames and metal curtain-walls in modern structures like this Chicago skyscraper.

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ing System—the lowest-cost way to build well.

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TIME, APRIL 14, 1958





SALT-FREE DIET?

Recapture flavor this easy way! "I completely satisfy my craving for real salt flavor by using Adolph's, the best-tasting salt substitute made. Adolph's looks, sprinkles and seasons like salt-retains its flavor in all cooking, baking and canning. The Mono-Potassium Glutamate in it accents the true flavor of all food. Enjoy eating again! Ask for Adolph's Salt Substitute at your gro-cer's." Adolph's

cer's." Adolph's Ltd., Burbank,

Adolp SALT SUBSTITUTE by the late Al Lichtman (TIME, March 3), strikes deeper into human substance and rises more often to the epic height of its adage and its argument. Epic is plainly what Moviemaker Lichtman hoped to achieve—a sort of Europead elaborated out of the decisive events and determining attitudes of World War II. He missed the mark, but with the assistance of Director Edward Dmytryk and Scriptwriter Edward Anhalt, he has produced a broad and swiftly flowing film which carries on its narrative stream two performancesby Marlon Brando and Montgomery Clift of unusually deep draft.

Actually, the narrative is divided into two streams. One rises in Germany, one in the U.S., and both run separately through the screenplay until they converge in the fatal conclusion, Brando, his hair bleached for the occasion, plays a sensitive German lieutenant who hates killing, but justifies it as the only way to bring lasting peace to Europe. He resists the attempts of his superior officer (Maximilian Schell) to make him "a creative soldier"; resists the military dictum that "when you become a soldier you contract for killing in all its forms"; resists the friend who tells him that despite all the corpses "nothing really changes"; resists the Frenchwoman (Liliane Montevecchi) who pleads with him to desert because "there never was anything for you to fight for"; resists until one day, in flight before the American advance, he begs for food at a concentration camp, and sees at last that, in effect if not in intention, he is no better than the brute who runs the gas chamber. Both destroy human life for no reason except that they are told to; both are brothers under

Brando's American antithesis, played by Actor Clift, is a shy young New York Jew. A simpler animal altogether than the German boy, he fights for survival and for his unit, asks no questions and gets no answers. Brave, natural, extraverted, he probably exemplifies what was best in the U.S. fighting man of World War II just as Brando speaks for what was best in the German soldier. As a matter of fact, the script is rather too strongly inclined to see the best in people and events. The war clouds are dark indeed, but somehow they usually turn out to have a silver lining. And toward the end the whole film goes gargling noisily

the swastika.

down the vulgar drain of propaganda. It is a surprisingly inept last reel, all the more surprising because the rest of the script is intelligent; the dialogue is unusually literate, and the scenes are discreetly placed, like watchtowers, so that the moviegoer can command in a glance great distances of narrative that he might otherwise have had to travel at a footpace. As it is, the dizzyingly intricate tale takes 2 hr. 47 min, to tell, but hardly a minute of the time is wasted, and at least five minutes are devoted to a vignette of war in the desert that deserves to be studied as a classic. The moviemakers have also done a textbook job of cutting the film and intercutting the plots, and



BRANDO AS A YOUNG LION War clouds with silver linings.

Dmytryk has enhanced his story by the sensitive way in which the light intensities blend and flow from scene to scene.

It is Brando and Clift, of course, who brandish the lightnings. Clift does a wonderfully funny, touching job of suggesting the sort of man, simple and clear as a bell. who rings true when he takes a beating: but at times he overdoes the job and rambles off in a fugue of mannerisms. Brando, on the other hand, underplays to the point where in many a scene only a telepathist could hope to tell what he is thinking; but in the long run he imparts to the audience an urgent and moving sense that there is a soul somewhere inside the lieutenant's uniform.

CURRENT & CHOICE

Stage Struck, Local girl makes good on Broadway-the hard way; with Susan Strasberg, Henry Fonda (Time, April 7), The High Cost of Loving. The hilari-

ous private life of a rising young whitecollar couple, described by Scriptwriter Rip Van Ronkel and Actor-Director José Ferrer (TIME, March 24).

The Enemy Below. A DE (Robert Mitchum) and a U-boat (Curt Jürgens) tangle in a running fracas that is sharply directed by Dick Powell (TIME, Jan. 13).

The Bridge on the River Kwai, Winner of seven Academy Awards as 1057's best picture by the year's best director (David Lean) with the year's best actor (Alec Guinness)-a magnificent story of the horror and the glory of war (TIME, Dec. 23).

Paths of Glory. A passionate polemic against war and the vested disinterest of those who monger it; with Kirk Douglas (TIME, Dec. 9).



ROUTE OF THE VISTA-DOME California Zephyr

BOOKS

The Beat Booksellers

Selling books has always been considered a quiet, genteel and vaguely intellectual profession. In recent years, though bookstore sales are up, all but the larger shops (which carry everything from phonograph records to cute paper napkins along with reading matter) have been harassed by competition from book clubs. high prices and complaints about inefficiency. Last week brought new evidence on the situation. To promote a forthcoming book-a second-rate soulsearcher on The Way We Live Now-Little, Brown sent out about 3,000 cards inviting opinions from booksellers, reviewers, radioand newsmen on present-day living conditions. Some of the replies dealt with life in general, but many of the answering bookstore owners and employees took the question personally, volubly commented on their own lives. The answers, mostly gloomy, with interludes of hectic gaiety. seemed to suggest that a great many booksellers are on the verge of a crack-up. Samples:

From Washington: "I believe we live high and beyond our means, usually on someone else's money. We are always in debt."

California: "I work eight hours a day managing a bookstore with a boss as nervous as a test pilot going to the moon, put up with demanding customers asking hundreds of asinine questions, and then go home at night to a neurotic husband trying to sell insurance. I've discovered is new gray hairs and a birthday is coming up. What else have I left except the consolation of a good book in bed?"

Michigan: "I live like a damned dog. I am supporting my wife, my four children and myself (all in one establishment) on take-home pay of §3,600. This is if I'm lucky. All the rest, if any, goes to the credit managers. Moral—the least you can do at Little, Brown (in addition to shooting four or five credit boys) is send me free books."

Seattle: "You call being in the book business living?"

New York: "Afternoons I work in the morgue. Mornings I pupil-teach in preparation for a teaching license. The morning teachers are far deader than the afternoon corpses. Evenings I study, periodically falling askep over a book with the cross-eyed Samese cat askepe at my thigh. Tomorrow I will eat three big meals and play my cello."

Connecticut: "Hacked, hurried, harassed, harried and harnessed, but happy," New York: "It's a rat race, but we love it—we never had it so good. You can keep the tranquilizers—the magnum of champagne is for me!"

Michigan: "And who has time to think about the way we live now? I got important work to do: for the company, for togetherness with the wife and kiddies around TV, for love once a week (Thursday); up and at 'em 7 a.m. for another round, bigger and better. You've gotta be on the ball every minute in this world, buddy, Gotta live hard if you're gonna get anywhere. Read a book? How long's it take? Sorry pal. I gotta run."

Something of Value

THE LEOPARD (159 pp.)—Victor Stafford Reid—Viking (\$3).

At the present literary rate of exchange, one African safari equals roughly one novel about Mau Mau trouble. Most such books shine only a feeble light into an area where burning racial harted has obscured the underlying questions of right and wrong—or else they glare with a Ruark-like, eyewitness sensationalism. It



NoveList Reid

Blending lyricism and horror.

may be a virtue of *The Leopard* that its author, Victor Reid, has never been in Africa.

Novelst Reid is a Jamaican journalist; his only other novel, New Day, reflected the color and sensuousness of his native Caribbean island. What he has tried for in The Leopard is more than a look into a Mau Mau mind, It is no less than an effort to glimpse the African soul suignaing between fet injustice and the dim range between fet injustice and the dim has ended once and for all the chance of returning to the Eden of primitive ignorance and tribal pride that existed before he came.

Author Reid's hero is Nebu, a simple Kikuyu who was once a houseboy for an English planter. Now he is a Mau Mau whose deepest joy comes when a white is made "beautiful," i.e., seen in the final torments of death. The plot is so firmly tied to coincidence as to make it seem slightly ridiculous. After a raid, Nebu drops off from his Mau Mau gang to follow white tracks through the bush. When he catches up to the white man, he finds his old boss, and after he has killed him, he discovers the white man's son, a crippled boy of ten. The boy is neither white nor black. He is, in fact, Nebu's son by the white man's wife, who had seduced her houseboy years before and was herself killed by her husband when he saw the child's color her.

Wounded. Nebu tries to get to a white town to deliver the boy to his friends. In his uncomplicated Kikuyu mind, he knows that he has wronged his white master and wants to atone by returning the bush, trailed by a leopard waiting for a chance to make a double kill. Nebu is commented by his son's presence even more than by his festering wound. The leopard, an implacable figure of retribution, provides a borrible ending that blends all the black frustrations and halfblack frustrations and half-

What Author Reid has done is to give his story the quality of near myth to make the horror understandable. No recent novel about the Mau Mau has succeeded as does The Leopard in making clear how the black man rationalizes his murderous bent. What is even more remarkable is Author Reid's ability to create and the properties of a primitive man and the properties of a primitive mind with his preparation of the preparation of the mind with his man preparation of the preparation of the mind with his man preparation of the preparation of the mind with his man preparation of the preparation of the mind with his man preparation of the preparation of the preparation of the mind with his man preparation of the preparation of the

Cheer from the Bronx

EARLY TO RISE (246 pp.)—Arnold E. Grisman—Harper (\$3.50).

This is a first novel about a small New York businessman that blends folk humor with wisecrack as if Sam Levenson had had his jokes edited by George S. Kaufman. Hero Bill Roth, 23, is an ex-G.1. working for his engineering degree who lives with his parents in The Bronx. He sleeps on a soft ocuch in the living room "on the main trade route from the bed-room to the bathroom." When he stays out late with girls or comes home with mother's virtuous sight: "She was a kind of Toscanini of the sigh. She ranged from a lonely flutte to a sixty-mile gale."

Fed up with mamma's sighs, the sofa bed, and the kitchen-wall stains from "the smoke of a thousand lamb chops." Bill decides to quit college, quit home and go into business for himself. With Bill, venture capital is a question of whom to borrow from. Rich Uncle Simon seems a logical choice ("If you think that money isn't enough to make a person happy, you've cough to make a person happy, you've to the simon from the proposition of the "My boy, you want to learn how to shave on my beard."

Bachelor Uncle Henry ("He was like a shy volcano, boiling and boiling but afraid of boiling over") antes up \$10.000, and Bill gets his start in exported dyestuffs. He operates from a loft in an egg-crate factory, and his business has more downs



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than ups, but Bill meets a picaresque crew of characters from mad chemists to eccentric fellow entrepreneurs to weird office help.

The dve is finally cast against him by I. G. Farben itself. At the last minute Bill tries to diversify. He fills an order for 43 plastic bathtubs made out of Volupton ("It feels like folks") for an Indian maharajah's palace. Poor Bill's maharajah turns out to be a telephone-booth Indian who suddenly folds his palace and silently steals away. On little elephant feet, an unfunny love interest clomps its way through the otherwise funny book. And occasionally, 37-year-old Author Grisman lets overwriting interfere with the reading. At his best, Grisman neatly catches the self-mocking nuances of Jewishflavored humor, His spirited air of general irreverence gives Early to Rise the eloquence of a small, perfectly rendered Bronx cheer.

Typewriter Tycoon

A SUMMER PLACE [369 pp.]—Sloan Wilson—Simon & Schuster (\$4.50).

conditioned nightmare?

The answers to these and sundry other questions are offered in a fictional session of bland man's buff by Sloan Wilson, the man who did more for gray flannel suits than Brooks Brothers. The novel's key setting is Pine Island, Me., a summer retreat and a kind of "perverted Garden of Eden from which one was expelled for the sin of poverty." Among the unexpelled nouveau poor are the Hunters, who eke out their stay as genteel innkeepers. Fortvish Bart Hunter is an existentially minded drunkard whose most cutting insult is to call someone "cheerful." His disillusioned wife Sylvia once took him for a big social cheese, but now knows him for an ineffectual mouse. Their son John, a taut, brooding boy of 14, and his nondescript little sister round out the unhappy Hunter clan.

Outdoor Amours. When another family, the nonzeau ricke Jorgensons, turns up in the harbor on a rented yacht and takes rooms at the inn, the Hunters go into a tizzy. Ken Jorgenson is a hearty Midwestern manufacturing tycon, but years before he was a lowly swimming instruction of Pine Island, rentelly taunted structured to the Island, rentelly taunted with the property of the prope



Novelist Grisman
"It feels like folks."

get involved in more serious goings-on. Ken Jorgenson and Sylvia Hunter's idea of turning the clock back is to get diiverse and marry each other. A couple of years pass, and as Molly and Johnny cool toward their parents, they warm to each other. In keeping with the outdoorsy spirit of the novel's amours. Molly inally succumbs to Johnny on a sand dune. The weedding bells have a somber ring, what with Molly pregnant at 17, but multiple count, Schemen Place General on a sunnly implausible note of general contentment.

Boom Mentality. Novelist Wilson is slick, readable and craftsmanlike. He has again chosen a highly American theme:



NoveList Wilson
"The victor belongs to the spoils."

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the intensive pursuit of happiness. But he has recorded his findings without giving himself the satirical elbow room to comment on them. Author Wilson has chided gloomy fellow novelists who write "as if we were back in the Depression years and his point is well taken. He himself is open to the opposite charge of a boom mentality about the human condition. The pithiest critique of this point of view came from F. Scott Fitzgerald during another boom: "The victor belongs to the spoils."

Novelist Wilson's own spoils will be impressive. Prepublication orders totaling nearly 50,000 copies make A Summer Place an automatic bestseller. With serialization in McCall's (\$100,000) and a Hollywood sale (\$500,000 plus 25% of the profits), the book is as good a property as the oil wells Wilson bought with his earnings from The Man in the Grav Flannel Suit. There is a touch of poetic justice about Sloan Wilson's success, for he used to be far more fascinated by business than by the writing game, once dreamed of making his fortune in sovbeans, (He was born into a Connecticut literary family, and his financial fancies, he thinks, were a kind of "adolescent rebellion in reverse.") Now a dedicated writer. Wilson is nevertheless in the midst of a business coup that is interesting publishers' row a lot more than soybeans. Author Wilson has taken a baby step toward becoming a

co-publisher of his own novel Marquand-Type Society, While Wilson his publisher Simon & Schuster, his royalties are above the 15% top writers receive, and certain unusual details are involved. The contract was negotiated and held by an intermediary group known as Ridge Press, in which Sloan Wilson is a minority stockholder. Head of Ridge Press is a pal of Wilson's, a onetime magazine (Argosy) executive named Jerry Mason, who acted as editor, designer and bargaining agent for the new book (Simon & Schuster handles printing, advertising and distribution). For Ridge Press, Mason kept full movie and TV rights, of which the publisher would ordinarily take 10% Moreover, Wilson's income will be spaced out for tax purposes "at \$25,000 a year or better." This, Author Wilson hopes, will keep him from the fate of many another bestselling author—"being a millionaire one year and broke the next."

With this financial peace of mind, likened by Sloan Wilson, sometime teacher of English, to a professor's "permanent tenure." Novelist Wilson, at 37, hopes to become "an old-fashioned man of letters whose obituary lists 20 or so novels to his credit." Unpretentious about his writing so far ("a small, humble and private thing"). Wilson would like most "to describe my own Marquand-type society with Hemingway's power." With his blond, blue-eyed, Ivy League good looks, Wilson leads a quiet life in not quite Marquand-type country (Pound Ridge, N.Y.), has only one major crotchet: he does not own a gray flannel suit ("I



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won't have one in the house"), although clothiers have offered to outfit him with enough gray flannel suits "to last a life-

The Worm in the Apple

THE GREENGAGE SUMMER (218 pp.)— Rumer Godden—Viking (\$3.50).

The literary voice of Rumer (Black Norcissus) Godden is soft, gentle and low, and so are her subjects—sensitive children, nuns, quiety contented families and the timeless tranquillities of India and the timeless tranquillities of India and shock when her characters come upon the worm of experience in the apple of innoversal to the state of t

Rumer Godden's new novel starts innocently enough with five little English brothers and sisters, ranging from a few years to 16, going to France with their mother for a summer holiday. Mrs. Grey gets bitten by a horsefly and lands in the hospital, leaving the children to manage as best they can without Mum in a nearby pension on the Marne, For page upon page, everything hums along with the summery warmth of semifantasy. Greengage plums drop from the tree with juicy plops, the barges of the Marne glide noiselessly over the sunny water. The owner of the pension, Mademoiselle Zizi, has a rich and handsome young English lover named Eliot, who takes the children for rides in his blue-and-silver Rolls-Royce. Young Paul, the pension dishwasher, supplies the little Englishmen with assorted forbidden fruits-Gauloise cigarettes, wine dregs left in the glasses after a big luncheon, a rich vocabulary of French swear words. Poor, darling Mummy is still in the hospital-hurrah, hurrah!

The only fly in the ointment is 16-yearold Joss, senior daughter of the Greys. She and Eliot get the trembles whenever they brush shoulders-and Mile. Zizi, a jealous old gentlewoman of at least 30, is beginning to brandish her falsies, Threequarters of the way through her bee-loud glade. Author Godden starts dropping her surprises. Eliot, it seems, is no English gentleman after all: he is an international crook who, as a French paper prettily puts it, "collects precious stones, chiefly diamonds," As for Paul, he climbs up to Joss's bedroom and is about to collect something more precious than stones, when Eliot relegates him to the compost heap with a single knife-stab, Suddenly, the beautiful old house rings to the tramp of invading flatfeet and the idyl ends with a whimper: "Mother, I want Mother." Absent, unfortunately, is the masterly

ability of a De la Mare or a Simenon to portray a Garden of Eden in which the black serpent of evil slides easily and naturally about its business. But Author Godden tells her tale neatly enough to content those who enjoy closeups of children's growing pains and the clashes of innocence and experience.

Today's markets are not at all like little girls

O NCE upon a time, markets, like little girls, may have been "sugar and spice and all that is nice." Today's markets, of course, are not at all like little girls.

In almost every company, today's marketing is a key concern of practically all operating departments. It ranges through research and development, trade selling, merchandising, sales promotion and publicity, just to name a few of its many functions.

Today's marketing effort demands decisions that are, very often, top-policy decisions. The results largely determine whether a company will or won't make a profit.

TODAY'S PROFIT-MAKER

In today's market place, a company must increasingly turn to the one weapon which, more than any other, can make this marketing effort pay off in profit. That weapon is advertising.

For today, only advertising can adequately meet the challenges of this market place. Advertising can do this for just a fraction of a cent a call.

On the one hand, our companies have a productive capacity unheard of a few years ago. On the other, they are lured on by the promise of an ever bigger population that insists on a better standard of living and has more money to buy it.

HOW TO MOVE MOUNTAINS (of goods)

As the selling opportunity grows—as more of the job of closing the sale must be taken on by the company and its management—advertising becomes the one wholly efficient and economical way to move your sugar, your spice.

In today's market, only advertising can drive home the value of a product (or a company) on so broad a scale, so compellingly. And one of the most effective ways to deliver this message is in that precious moment of privacy the printed word assures.

As today's marketing increasingly becomes tomorrow's margin of profit, a holding action won't do. Both effort and advertising must increase.

Advertising-today's vital salesman

Guess which drink is better for you?

Fizzless highball



Big feature, easy to make. Turn the tap, fill the glass, No longer socially acceptable, lacking in good taste.





Big feature . . . delectable taste. Costs more than tap water . . . but worth 5 times as much . . . Why?



Makes a lively drink every time. Makes any liquor taste terrific!



The drink comes alive with flavor. Money saving . . . You bet! Why?



No wasted drinks . . . no disappointed with Canada Dry Mixers.



What happened to the flavor of the liquor? A lifeless, bland drink



Flat'er than a pancake! Wishy-washy ... Your very best bet ... start afresh.



Suggestion: buy a sparkling mixer. It saves you money and trouble. Every | drinkers. You're traveling first class drink tastes great ... better for you too.

Research says: "Highballs with sparkling mixers are better for you" Here's why-lively bubbles:

1. Speed the liquid through your system 80% faster than plain water.

2. Aid your digestion.

3. Curb unpleasant aftereffects.

Only Canada Dry Mixers have "Pin-Point Carbonation" -exclusive, livelier, longer-lasting bubbles. Also superior flavor, from secret formulas, improve the taste of any liquor.



MISCELLANY

Different Orbits, In Oswego, N.Y., a second-grade class began building a ninefoot-high interplanetary vehicle, ran into difficulties when the boys complained that "the girls want to put up curtains in our spaceship."

Competence Is No Excuse. In Kent County, Md., Goose Hunter Charles L. Ivens had one bird already in his bag, fired at another, brought down two geese at once, was arrested and fined in a federal court for exceeding the day's statutory limit of two.

The Customer Is Always Right, In Miami, F. Raymond Burke, who ran a firm that protected businessmen from passers of phony checks, was wanted for passing phony checks.

Name Dropper. In Gary, Ind., Peter Mandich, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lake County sheriff, complained to the election board that his opponent, Peter Mandich, was capitalizing on his name.

And \$2 for Carfare, In St. Paul, Insurance Clerk Myrtle Deyo got a prize of \$1.002 from the suggestion committee of the St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co. for suggesting that her own job be abolished.

Temperance. In Eton, England, a teacher at strait-laced Eton Public School said in an interview with a visiting American that the well-bred Etonians are permitted neither to smoke nor drink, and -in answer to the question "what about dates?"—said "Certainly, as long as they don't eat too many."

Provider. In Cincinnati, James Hart Jr., in court for robbing a grocery, asked for clemency, told the judge that he had no job and his wife and children were hungry, was convicted of stealing \$10 worth of beer and wine.

Shear Luck. In Atwater, Calif., Bill Blasingame failed to stop his truck in time at a railway crossing, sat helplessly while a passenger train clipped off the front end up to the windshield, stepped out on wobbly legs.

Got the Bird. In Deep River. Conn., Ronald G. Hagg, found guilty of swerving his car to kill a pheasant, was fined \$50 for 1) using a motor vehicle in hunton Sunday, 4) driving on the wrong side of the road.

Point 4. In London, Mrs. Glorida Roden testified in a divorce suit that on four separate occasions when she asked her husband what he would like for his birthday, he answered: 1) 50,000 tons of caustic soda, 2) a statue of King George III, 3) a submarine, 4) a divorce.



"Nationals save us 66% a year

on our investment."

-GENERAL SHOE

"Our several factories, the different products we manufacture, and the various properties we own, require that our accounting system be of the most efficient type. This enables us to obtain the vital figure facts about our business—so necessary today for profitable operation—while they are current sever safter they out history.

"National Accounting Machines meet all these requirements. Their flexibility enables us to switch from one job to another in a matter of seconds, giving us maximum use of completed job, and peak loads are eliminated. The electric typewriter keyboard gives us descriptive detail wherever required. "Operator training is simplified and speeded

up because most of the work is done automatically by the machine.

"We estimate that National Accounting Machines save us about 66% each year on our investment."

Auditor and Director
General Shoe Corporation

In your business, too, National machines will pay for themselves with the money they save, then continue savings a annual profit. Your nearby National man will gledly show how much you can save. ISee the yellow pages

New York, Chicago, White Sulphur Springs, Palm Beach

Whitehouse & Hardy

New York, Detroit, Miami Beach
FRANK BROTHERS



ADDING MACHINES - CASH REGISTERS
NCR PAPER (NO CARBON REQUIRED)

Where there's a Man... there's a Marlboro



The cigarette designed for men that women lik



A long, white ash—the kind Marlboro has—is always a sign of good tobacco and a real mild smoke



This photo of a "filter flower" shows the cellulose acetate (the modern effective filter material) that goes into just one Marlboro exclusive Selectrate Filter.

Mild-burning Marlboro combines a prized recipe (created in Richmond, Virginia) of the world's great tobaccos with a cellulose acetate filter of consistent dependability. You get big friendly flavor with all the mildness a man could ask for.

Marlboro

